

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT**  
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Vol I No 127

29 June 1984

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EDITORIAL PROMOTES 5 PRINCIPLES OF COEXISTENCE

HK290625 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence Will Shine Forever"]

[Text] Today we mark with joy the 30th anniversary of the proclamation of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. China, India, and Burma jointly and formally initiated these five principles of peaceful coexistence for the handling of international relations 30 years ago. This was an event of historic significance, which will be written into the history of the human race.

At that time the struggle for national independence by the nations that had long suffered oppression from imperialism and feudalism had spread all over the continents of Asia and Africa. The Asian and African countries that had just won their independence were carrying out arduous struggle in order to free themselves from the various forms of interference by imperialists and colonialists, in order to safeguard and consolidate their national independence and in order to achieve an equal position in international relations. The proclamation of the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence reflected the common aspirations of a large number of independent countries in safeguarding their sovereignty and territorial integrity, opposing outside intervention and aggression, and defending peace, and so they were widely supported and appreciated.

China is not only an active promoter of but also has been faithfully implementing the five principles. While cherishing its hard-won independence and sovereignty, China respects the independence and sovereignty of other countries. We have never occupied any territory of any other country, engaged in any interference in the internal affairs of others, or imposed any unequal relationship upon any other country. Meanwhile, we will brook no intervention or aggression against us. We oppose the establishment of hegemony in any part of the world by any country against the five principles of peaceful coexistence. On the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, our country has established diplomatic relations with the vast majority of countries in the world and is actively developing friendly cooperation with them. The five principles of peaceful coexistence were written into our Constitution a long time ago, thus becoming our fundamental principle in handling our state relations with other countries. As we regard internationalism and patriotism as the fundamental starting point of our country's diplomatic policy, this has determined that in handling external relations in the future, we will never deviate from the five principles of peaceful coexistence nor change the stand of resolutely safeguarding the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

The five principles of peaceful coexistence have stood the test of changing situations in the past 30 years and are demonstrating more clearly than ever their great vitality. They have already been generally recognized as basic guiding principles in handling international relations in our times. They are applicable not only to guiding the relations between countries with different social systems but also to guiding the relations between countries with similar social systems, including socialist countries. Just as Premier Zhao Ziyang said in his Government Work Report to the Second Session of the Sixth NPC: "Facts have shown and will continue to show that if the five principles of peaceful coexistence are adhered to, countries with different social systems can live in harmony and maintain amicable cooperation, but, if not, even countries with similar social systems may come into sharp confrontation or even conflict. Whether relations between countries are good or bad depends on whether or not they strictly adhere to these principles. If all countries adhere to them, the international situation will be stable, the purposes of the UN Charter will be realized, and world peace will be maintained."

The five principles are in sharp contrast to the power politics and the hegemonism of bullying of the small by the big, subjugation of the weak by the strong, and oppression of the poor by the rich. The emergence of the Third World, which demands equality and peaceful coexistence between big and small countries, has become a trend of the times since the collapse of the colonial system. But the intensifying rivalry and arms race between the superpowers poses a threat to the independence and security of all countries and to world peace. In such circumstances, the people of all countries are pressing more vigorously for the reaffirming and stressing of the five principles of peaceful coexistence, to oppose all kinds of hegemonic practices and to demand the establishment of a new international order. No force can stop this trend.

China is a socialist country which has always implemented a diplomatic policy of peace. Today, the Chinese people are striving to achieve the magnificent goal of quadrupling our annual gross industrial and agricultural output value by the end of this century. Therefore, they need even more a peaceful international environment, and need to establish and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all countries in the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. They are determined to continue the efforts, together with all the peaceloving peoples in the world, to oppose hegemonism, maintain world peace, and make the five principles the norm, are observed by all countries, governing international relations.

RENMIN RIBAO SCORES U.S.-USSR 'HEGEMONIST ACTS'

HK281342 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 84 p 6

[ "World Affairs" column by Er Dong: "'Name' and 'Reality'" ]

[Text] At different times and in different places, the two superpowers often claim that they are innocent, accuse each other of being hegemonist, assert that others have misunderstood them, or blame others for equating one with the other. This is very interesting in today's international political life.

It is not going too far to say that the two superpowers are hegemonists, as this is the fact. One superpower carried out an armed invasion of Afghanistan and is supporting Vietnam in its occupation of Kampuchea. Another superpower carried out armed aggression against Grenada, instigated a local war in Central America, and is supporting Israel in its aggression and expansion. They are fiercely contending with one another all over the world and are restlessly carrying out the nuclear arms race. Are these acts that endanger the security of other countries and world peace not hegemonist?

To camouflage their hegemonist acts, the two superpowers have sought high-sounding excuses such as "being invited" by the government concerned, "performing an internationalist duty," "promoting the democratic progress," and "helping realize peace," in the hope of making their hegemonist acts something more in reality than in name. However, this cannot deceive the peace-loving people of the world. The world's people can see that they are hegemonists.

This is not strange. Names stem from reality. If the name falls short of reality, people will at once lay bare the fraud and it will show its true colors. Of course, carrying bad names on one's back is not comfortable, as bad names are despised by people everywhere. Hegemonism is such a bad name. It is good that the two superpowers are unwilling to carry the "name" of hegemonism on their back. So long as they stop practicing hegemonism, people will no longer call them hegemonists. However, it will be day-dreaming for them to stop others from calling them hegemonists if they discard only the name hegemonism but still practice hegemonism in "reality."

U.S.-USSR ARMS RACE IN ASIA SAID INTENSIFYING

OW262018 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 24 (XINHUA) -- The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union in Asia is intensifying with the increased Soviet military presence in Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and surrounding areas and the U.S. sale of F-16 fighters and other modern weapons to South Asian countries, HOKKAIDO SHIMBUN said in a recent dispatch from Singapore.

The article noted that the Soviet Union is intensifying its military deployment in the Cam Ranh Bay and nearby waters. It now has three aircraft carriers, with two of them deployed in the Pacific region. In mid-April this year, it conducted a landing exercise in the region involving eight naval ships including the Minsk aircraft carrier. "The military in the West have been alarmed by the Soviet intention to turn the Cam Ranh Bay into its permanent base," the article said. It also quoted Western military intelligence as saying that as many as 30 Soviet warships often call at the bay.

Meanwhile, the article said, the United States is escalating its confrontation with the Soviet Union in the Asian-Pacific region by selling F-16 fighters and other modern weapons to the South Asian countries. The article expressed the worry that with the conflict in Kampuchea still continuing, the superpower arms race may probably become a fuse to touch off a war. "They are apparently playing a dangerous game," it warned.

PRC DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT TALKS

OW281852 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 28 (XINHUA) -- People have reason to call on the superpowers to end intervention and aggression against other countries and withdraw all occupation forces, so as to create an atmosphere and conditions propitious to the prevention of nuclear war, said Qian Jiadong here today.

Qian Jiadong, head of the Chinese delegation to the Geneva disarmament talks, said at the summer conference, "in order that measures to prevent nuclear war be truly effective, we consider it essential in the first place to identify the root cause of nuclear war."

He said ample facts have shown that the threat of nuclear war stems from the fierce global rivalry and ever-intensifying nuclear arms race between the two superpowers. Relying on their military strength far exceeding that of other countries, they have engaged in intervention, aggression and expansion in various regions of the world, and even subjected sovereign states to military occupation. In order to prevent nuclear war, it is therefore imperative to oppose at the same time power politics, and the policy of seeking world hegemony.

He said: "The fundamental way to the prevention of nuclear war lies in the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons. In view of the urgency of the situation, it is imperative that moves in this direction be made as early as possible. The nuclear arms race should be immediately halted, nuclear disarmament embarked upon."

He said: "It is imperative to urge the Soviet Union and the United States to halt deployment of new nuclear weapons, sit together to negotiate in earnest and to reach agreements on substantial reduction of nuclear weapons without jeopardizing the interests of other countries."

He stressed that the Chinese Government has repeatedly proposed that the United States and the Soviet Union take the lead in halting the testing, improvement and production of nuclear weapons, and reach an agreement on a substantial reduction of such weapons, and that thereafter, the other nuclear states take corresponding measures through negotiations.

Referring the joint declaration on nuclear weapons issued by six countries including Argentina and Greece, Qian Jiadong appreciated their efforts to ease international tension and to prevent nuclear war. He said: "In our view, the objective of the declaration is identical with that of China's above proposal. The only point is that China, in line with the spirit of the 'final document' adopted at SSOD 1 [Special Session on Disarmament] considers that the two states, the USA and the USSR possessing over 95 percent of the nuclear weapons, should act first, with the other nuclear states to follow."

He said: "We hold that all nuclear states should unconditionally undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones and should furthermore reach an agreement on the commitment not to use nuclear weapons against each other. China also supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones or peace zones by the countries concerned in the light of concrete conditions of the regions and on a voluntary basis."

He pointed out that as far back as early 1960s, China unilaterally declared that at no time and under no circumstances would it be the first to use nuclear weapons and undertook not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones.

On conventional disarmament, Qian Jiadong said, conventional wars are not only a reality but also involve the risk of escalating into a nuclear war. Conventional disarmament is also closely related to nuclear disarmament, he added.

He pointed out that the two superpowers possessing the largest and the most modern conventional arsenals should, along with reducing their nuclear arsenals, substantially reduce their conventional weapons, especially heavy offensive weapons.

SIDWELL SCHOOL FORMS TIES WITH BEIJING SCHOOL

OW282120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- The No 2 Middle School, affiliated with Beijing Normal University, today established sisterly relations with the Sidwell Friends School of Washington. The link between the two schools is the name of John Zeidman, a 1979 graduate of Sidwell School.

Three years ago Zeidman came to study Chinese at the Beijing Normal University, but unfortunately fell ill there and later died in the United States. In order to commemorate him and encourage other American students to learn Chinese, the school set up a Chinese language class after John Zeidman's father established a foundation.

This morning the U.S. youngsters and teachers from the Chinese language class, invited by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang to visit China, attended the ceremony for the establishment of official relations between the two schools and joined the No 2 Middle School students in planting two pine trees in the garden of the Chinese school.

They all hoped that the friendship between the youngsters of the two countries would grow with the pines.

Gao Yun, headmaster of the No 2 Middle School, said: "We will carefully cultivate these trees and treasure the friendship we have established."

Chen Kitong, mayor of Beijing who visited Sidwell School last year, said he was sure the youngsters of the two capitals of Beijing and Washington would advance along the road opened up by the leaders of the two countries.

The visiting U.S. students together with their headmaster, Earl Harrison, observed both Chinese and English language classes, joined the Chinese students for lunch in the school's dining room, and played basketball and volleyball with them.

A boy of Sidwell School, founded 100 years ago, said that he was very excited that Premier Zhao had invited them to come to China. "Today I have had a good look at the No 2 Middle School, and I am looking forward to studying there," he added.

Earlier this morning the U.S. guests drove to the Beijing Normal University where they visited the dormitory in which John Zeidman once lived.

GUANGMING RIBAO HITS SOVIET ANTI-PRC 'SLANDERS'

OW290909 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- The tensions and abnormality in Southeast Asia can only be attributed to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its policy of pursuing regional hegemony with Soviet support, pointed out a GUANGMING DAILY article today.

Entitled "It Is Futile To Help Cover Up", the signed article refutes the slanders and attacks lashed out at China by the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA amid the escalating, Soviet anti-China propaganda.

On June 26, an IZVESTIYA commentary blamed China for the failure of the ASEAN countries to respond favorably to Vietnam's "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. That article also accused China of attempting to exert influence on the political groupings in Southeast Asia and the West from its anti-Vietnam and anti-Kampuchea (Heng Samrin regime) position.

The GUANGMING article noted that IZVESTIYA is doing so because Vietnam's "pull-out" ploy is not working, because Vietnam is sinking deep in the Kampuchea quagmire, and because Hanoi's peace offensive has been snubbed everywhere.

The GUANGMING article added that the "partial pull-out", only a routine troop rotation as the ASEAN countries pointed out, has become a mockery to the world. Contrary to the wishes of Vietnam, foreign reporters invited by it to Phnom Penh to witness the withdrawal have sent dispatches ridiculing the "pull-out".

The GUANGMING article said that neither Soviet cover-up attempts nor its accusation against China can alter the crude facts. Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea and its threat to peace and security of the ASEAN countries have provided the best evidences that Vietnam is speaking with its tongue in its cheek when it talks about its dedication to normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia and easing its relations with ASEAN countries.

"The source of the tensions and abnormality in Southeast Asia can only be traced to Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and its policy of pursuing regional hegemony with Soviet support," the article said. Unless this source is eliminated, it added, tensions in the region will not disappear and the ASEAN countries cannot but oppose such a source.

The article noted that the real aim of Moscow's advocacy for dialogues, mutual understanding and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia is to hoax countries in the region into accepting the status quo of Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and giving green light to Vietnam's further expansion. "As long as Vietnam refuses to terminate its occupation of Kampuchea," the article said, "the Democratic Kampuchean people will not stop their struggle against Vietnamese occupation, and China and the ASEAN countries will continue to support them."

"Is it incidental that the Soviet Union has been making anti-China propaganda in recent months?" the article asked. "Soviet sincerity in normalizing Sino-Soviet relations will be judged by its concrete moves," it said in conclusion.

WU XUEQIAN BLAMES KREMLIN FOR 'DEADLOCK' IN TIES

OW281655 Hong Kong AFP in English 1542 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (AFP) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that Beijing was not "hopeful" about the outcome of the upcoming visit to Moscow by Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

In an interview with the managing director of the Spanish news agency EFE, Ricardo Utrilla Carlon, Mr Wu said a Sino-Soviet normalization was difficult to achieve because Moscow "continues to refuse to discuss the three obstacles."

The two socialist giants have held four rounds of normalization talks since 1982 after a 20-year rift.

The talks, held alternately in Moscow and Beijing, have run into what the Chinese have identified as three key obstacles: the massive presence of Soviet forces on China's borders, Moscow's support for Vietnamese military control of Cambodia and the Soviet Army intervention in Afghanistan.

Mr Qian left here a week ago for an (?eastern) European tour, with scheduled stops in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Moscow. He was due in the Soviet capital Saturday for a three-day visit at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart Mikhail Kapitsa, informed sources said. Mr Kapitsa visited Beijing last September.

The Chinese chief diplomat blamed the Kremlin for the deadlock in the normalization talks, saying "it is up to the Soviet Union to make a move." He also deplored the last-minute postponement of a visit to China by Soviet First Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov which was to have started May 25.

Mr Wu called the Soviet attitude "rude" but added that Beijing "will wait patiently until the Soviet Union is ready." He was referring to the reason given by the Soviets for putting off the visit of Mr Arkhipov, who was to have been the highest ranking Soviet leader to visit China in 20 years.

On Sino-U.S. relations, he said it was "difficult" to describe as a success U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to China last March, although he conceded that it had marked a "major stage" in the bilateral relationship.

He said Washington was not (?rejecting) the (?third) of three joint communique's governing bilateral ties, particularly on Taiwan the major irritant between the two nations.

Mr Wu criticized the recent U.S. decision to sell C-130 military transport planes to the rival Nationalist Chinese Government in Taipei as well as the U.S. Congress's refusal to ratify a Sino-U.S. nuclear agreement initialed during President Reagan's visit to Beijing.

He noted that Sino-U.S. ties had not yet reached the stage of "maturity." He also announced that he would embark on a Latin American tour in August that was to take him successively to Brazil, Venezuela, Argentina and Mexico.

ORGANIZATIONS SPONSOR 'ANTI-CHINA' PHOTO EXHIBIT

OW290711 Beijing XINHUA in English 0657 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 28 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Committee for the Support of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and the Soviet Journalists Association have organized an anti-China photo exhibition here recently.

The exhibition displayed some 100 photos provided by Vietnam. According to the Soviet news agency TASS, the Vietnamese ambassador in Moscow spoke at the opening ceremony of the exhibition. However, the exhibition attracted very few visitors.

Moscow's purpose in holding the exhibition is to expose China's alleged destructive activities against Vietnam. However, the exhibition itself revealed Moscow's intention to whitewash Vietnam's military provocations against China and to deceive public opinion. The Soviet Union has, since last April, turned on its propaganda machine to attack China by making use of the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border. Early this month, Soviet leader Chernenko told Vietnamese leader Le Duan that "all-round" support for Vietnam was "the invariable course" of the Soviet Union. This is the root cause of Vietnam's military provocations on the Sino-Vietnamese border and its aggression in Indochina.

#### FRIENDSHIP GROUP ENTERTAINS SOVIET TOURISTS

OW281554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- The newly-elected president of the China-Soviet Friendship Association Qu Wu said here today that there existed traditional friendship between peoples of China and the Soviet Union. We will work hard to safeguard and develop this friendship, he said.

Qu Wu, also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, made the remarks in his toast at a banquet given by him in honor of a tourist group of city construction and management specialists from the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the USSR and the Soviet-China Friendship Association. The delegation is led by A.V. Budanchev, vice-chairman of the Planning Committee of Moscow Soviet.

Qu Wu said he was glad to notice that the friendly relations between the two organizations had made progress.

Budanchev expressed his hope to exchange experience with his Chinese counterparts on city management. The delegation's current visit to China would help develop friendship between the two peoples, he said.

Present at the banquet were Shi Ziming, newly-elected vice president of the China-Soviet Friendship Association and former Chinese ambassador to Burundi, and Wang Fulin, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries.

#### CHINESE MUSICAL ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN USSR

HK280954 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 6

[Report by Shen Xiu: "Friendship of the People -- Performance Tour of the Chinese Musical Art Troupe in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] The Chinese Musical Art Troupe headed by Zheng Xingli received a warm welcome in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, Kishinev, the capital of Moldavia, and Odessa, a city on the shore of the Black Sea.

The long ovations, the enthusiastic "bravo's" and bouquets gave expression not only to the love of the Soviet audience of Chinese art, but also their friendly feelings toward the Chinese people. When the curtain fell after each performance, the young Chinese artists were closely surrounded by the audience, who shook their hands in congratulations, asked for autographs, expressed their thanks and excitement, people even came in succession just to take a closer look at the artists or to touch them in person.

While the troupe was performing in Moscow, one of the audience came all the way from Baku to see the show, he arrived in the capital city seven days ahead of the performance lest he should fail to get a ticket. What sincere feelings! He carried with him a program of Liu Shikun's piano concert given in Moscow 23 years before, with the autograph of the pianist on it. When he showed it to the Chinese friends, his face was filled with immense pride. The performance in Moscow would last 100 minutes according to schedule; however, the enthusiastic audience kept on applauding, shouting for encores, and the artists had to go on performing one song after another. They even performed some items without having rehearsed them with accompaniment. In the end, the performance lasted 3 hours. Barashov, who had once worked in the Central Conservatory of Music (Beijing), now advanced in age, brought along some photographs he had treasured to show the Chinese artists, recalling his most unforgettable experiences in excitement. He asked about Lu Qi, Zhou Feng, Huang Feili, Zheng Xiaoyin and other comrades, and more than once asked the artists to send them his regards. Comrade Zheng Xingli's classmates and friends in her youth all came to visit her at the news of her arrival. There were enthusiastic visits, cordial conversations over things past, some of them even could not restrain their tears in their excitement.

Apart from Moscow, Odessa is also a city known for its long-standing musical tradition. Here, a number of outstanding musicians have been trained, such as David Oistrakh, Kegang, and Kelimov. Here, there are many musical societies and specialized schools. The Odessa people say: "Our audiences have very good ears for music, they are strict and even discriminating in their appreciation of music". "If one is successful here, there will be no problem in all the Soviet Union." And the concerts given by the Chinese artists were always to capacity audiences. It was said that this had been a rare occasion for any kind of concert.

The genuine friendship of the people is all the more moving and unforgettable to the Chinese artists: The Moldavian young ladies in their festive national costumes, with bread and salt in their hands waiting to welcome the Chinese artists, the teachers and students of Kishinev Winery College who treated the Chinese artists with their choicest variety of wine fermented from 24 varieties of grapes, and the "farmers' banquet" held by the peasants of (Kharkovskiy) who treated the Chinese artists with delicious chicken, eggs, onions and carrots, had all expressed their genuine feelings, sincerity and warmth. They said: "We like the Chinese people who are intelligent, hard-working and disciplined!" "We miss the Chinese!" Lyudmila, the person in charge of the Kishinev Pipe Organ Music Hall, vigorous and able, hospitable and enthusiastic, invited the Chinese artists for a visit to her home, she treated them with her home-brewed wine, small carrots, small onion, and coriander grown in pots, and they sang and danced and would not break up the party even when it was late at night. When the Chinese artists left for Odessa by car, Lyudmila and her family accompanied them to the border of the Moldavian Republic, seeing the Chinese artists off according to the ancient national custom by presenting them with walnut, wine, and "mamaleika," a kind of cake made of maize, pouring wine on the wheels, blessing the Chinese artists for a safe and pleasant journey. On the eve when the Chinese artists were heading home, she sent them a telegram on the occasion and called on the telephone to say goodbye, expressing her blessing.

Their brief 2-week stay in the Soviet Union was spent in a friendly atmosphere. Through their visit and performances, the Chinese artists deeply feel and believe: The friendship of the Soviet people towards the Chinese people is genuine and sincere.

The normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations is the demand and expectation of the people. Vyershinin, the lyricist of the song "Moscow -- Beijing", told the Chinese artists with deep feeling: "The song I wrote has been sung by over 1 billion people. I am now old, but now I wish to write another song singing in praise of the friendship between the Chinese and Soviet peoples before the end of my life!"

May his wish come true!

SOVIET WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM ENDS TOUR

OW281623 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- 2.10-metre-tall Ulyana Semenova and forward Galya Savitskaya each gained 24 points to lead the Soviet national women's basketball team to a 85-60 rout of the Chinese national squad in their second encounter here this evening.

The visitors stunned the home side with their fierce attacks and built up an early lead of 12-0 in the first three minutes. The shaky home side failed to stop Semenova who scored 20 points in the first 11 minutes. The Chinese trailed 27-50 at first half.

After the breather, the Chinese managed to reduce the deficit especially when the Soviet lineup was substituted by reserves. But the Soviet side eventually won by a margin of 25 points. During its stay in China, the Soviet team scored a flawless record of four straight wins. The Soviet women cagers will leave here for home tomorrow.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
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D 1

DPRK'S KIM CHANG-CHU MEETS PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

OW281411 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Pyongyang, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Kim Chang-chu, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, this morning met with the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and had a friendly talk with the Chinese guests.

The Chinese delegation is led by Lu Cui, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and vice-president of the China-Korea Friendship Association.

Kim said that the Korean people and the Chinese people are like members of one family and they are closest comrades-in-arms. He wished the friendship between the two countries evergreen.

O Mun-han, vice-president of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-president of the Korea-China Friendship Association and Chinese Counsellor Wu Liangpu were present at the meeting.

The delegation arrived in Korea on June 19 for a two-week visit.

PLA DELEGATION LEAVES BEIJING FOR DPRK 28 JUN

OW281413 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- A friendship visiting group of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Jiang Yonghui, commander of the Fuzhou Military Area Command, left here by train this afternoon for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The group is visiting Korea at the invitation of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK. Seeing the group off at the railway station was Xu Xin, PLA deputy chief of staff. Also on hand was Chon To-chol, military, naval and air attache of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE POLITICAL CRITIC

OW281530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met with and feted a Japanese political critic, Kiyoshi Yihigima, and his party here this afternoon in the Great Hall of the People.

Present was Wang Zhaoguo, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League of China and China's chief representative on the 21st Century Committee for China-Japan Friendship.

MORE ON DENG'S MEETING WITH HONG KONG BUSINESSMEN

HK281508 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1056 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Jun (XINHUA) -- On the morning of 22 June, Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee, met with the Hong Kong industry and commerce delegation visiting Beijing, led by H.C. Tang, chairman of the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Jack Tang, chairman of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, and Ngai Shiu-kit, chairman of the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong. The meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People. They talked in an atmosphere of mutual trust and sincerity.

On the occasion Chairman Deng intently listened to comments and representations of the Hong Kong residents reflected by the delegation and the sustained performance of Hong Kong's economy before and after 1997, repeatedly explained the policies adopted by the Central People's Government on recovering China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining prosperity and stability in Hong Kong, and exchanged views concerning some problems with regard to the 13-year period of transition.

At the beginning of the meeting Chairman Deng said: "Our negotiations with Britain are going to conclude. The question of Hong Kong's sovereignty is settled. Then what systems will be instituted after 1997? As we have said, 'many respects will remain unchanged.' The socioeconomic and legal system and lifestyle will remain unchanged. That is to say, two systems will operate in one country -- the PRC. The 1 billion people on the mainland will still work for socialism; this will not change. But capitalism will be allowed to operate in some areas of our country, such as Hong Kong and Taiwan. Anyway, the arrangements for Hong Kong after 1997 and the Sino-British talks have come to the end of a stage. Now we should shift our work to the question of the 13-year transition period. Have you also mentioned this question? Does public opinion in Hong Kong pay much attention to it?" (H.C. Tang interposed: "This is very important.")

Deng Xiaoping continued: "Yes, it is very important. This involves two problems: 1) There will be no uncertainty, and prosperity and stability will be maintained during the 13-year transitional period; and 2) efforts will be made in the 13 years to create conditions for the Hong Kong people to rule Hong Kong. If the trademark of Hong Kong changes overnight on 1 July 1997, then will chaos not occur? The key to the settlement of the question of taking over Hong Kong smoothly lies in the participation of the Hong Kong people. If you do not have the participation of all trades and professions and if you have no knowledge of the real state of affairs, how could you take it over all at once? The Hong Kong people themselves must make arrangements for it and the central government must give them a helping hand for the sake of Hong Kong's prosperity and stability and for a smooth process of taking over without chaos. For this reason we must undertake studies. Who will participate? To what a degree will the participation be? And in what respects will the participation be? From now on we must solve these questions step by step. In a word, the problem is now how to make better arrangements for the 13-year transitional period: One thing is to maintain stability, the other is to create conditions for a smooth process of taking over without uncertainty. Now, I would like to listen to your opinions."

H.C. Tang spoke first. He thanked Chairman Deng for meeting with them in the midst of pressing affairs. He said: "Small enterprises account for 93 percent of all enterprises in Hong Kong. Our three organizations comprise mainly the large and medium-sized enterprises, but we also think much of medium-sized and small enterprises, in addition to large enterprises." He continued: "The Hong Kong people all hope for a flourishing economy in the 13-year transitional period.

"Today's achievements in Hong Kong are the result of hard work by the Chinese, and not Britain. The Hong Kong people are much concerned over the future of Hong Kong. Li Hou, vice chairman [of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Bureau], has repeatedly explained the policies adopted by the central government toward Hong Kong, hoping there will be no great uncertainty in the 13 years." "Hong Kong is very small and possesses no natural resources. If the state can make Shenzhen a success and turn it into a modern city, it will become a good example for Hong Kong. Over the past decades Hong Kong knew little of China. Young people are not aware of China's history and geography and have only a hazy notion of China's many systems. I think Shenzhen can do something in this respect. Hong Kong is close to Shenzhen, which is broad in area and rich in manpower. If Shenzhen and Hong Kong cooperate, this will play a big role in maintaining stability in Hong Kong. Shenzhen and Hong Kong may set up a coordination group to discuss cooperation mainly for maintaining prosperity in the economic field."

Deng Xiaoping immediately said: "This problem may be considered." He explained by saying: "In the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, certain methods of management are modeled on capitalist patterns. This is also an experiment. But what is chiefly involved is socialism. So, Shenzhen is different from Hong Kong. For Hong Kong, there will be no change in what is capitalism. Of course, we cannot always be reconciled to 'imperial mandates' and 'imperial orders.'"

After H.C. Tang spoke, Jack Tang pointed out in his remarks: "Now the people of Hong Kong do not feel so reassured. If things continue in this way, Hong Kong will suffer. Sovereignty must belong to China. But one important point is that the existing system of Hong Kong must remain. Hong Kong's existing achievements are the results of the Chinese people's efforts. But the existing system has also made a great contribution. This system is quite unusual and is totally capitalist. In the past 30 years its economy has grown 10 times. The economies of Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea have also developed very quickly. But their systems are different from Hong Kong's. Hong Kong is entirely devoted to free trade. The people of Hong Kong have become accustomed to its system. This can make its people benefit. Chairman Deng said that there will be no change in the system. The people of Hong Kong can set their hearts at rest psychologically. I hope that the more concrete and detailed way in which things are made clear to the people of Hong Kong, the greater will be the reassuring effect on them."

Jack Tang also gave his own views about how to set the people's minds at rest. He said: "Due to Hong Kong's economic development, in the past 15 years a managerial class of young people in their thirties has been trained, capable of handling work in many fields. Given an erosion of confidence, these skilled personnel will go abroad. This will greatly affect Hong Kong's prosperity. Mr Tang has just talked about the problem of cooperation by investing in Shenzhen. But given an outflow of Hong Kong's skilled personnel, its prosperity will suffer in 3 or 5 years. Then, whether in Hong Kong or in Shenzhen, even given the availability of funds for investment, nothing can be done with no capable people put in charge." "Some methods can have a reassuring effect on the people. For example, we should leave the 'exit' open. Such a guarantee offered plays a very important role in maintaining prosperity in 5 years. [sentence as published] I hope that China will not lock up the exit but will leave it open. Human nature being what it is, people will not run away with the exit open."

After Deng Xiaoping heard what had been said, he stressed: "We have talked about Hong Kong's 'several exemptions from change' a countless number of times. In the government work report at the National People's Congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang also made things clear. I hope that you people understand the People's Republic of China. The PRC is a product of a long period of hard struggle."

"Despite mistakes of one kind or another since the founding of the PRC, especially mistakes like the Great Cultural Revolution, two traditions have been upheld all the time. One is that we do not believe in what is unorthodox. No matter what the storm, China will remain intact, safe like Tai Shan. The other tradition is that we mean what we say. This has been internationally recognized. When did this start? It began with the Korean war. At that time the United States had up to 1 million modern-equipped troops in Korea. Shortly after liberation, the Chinese people suffered from a great shortage of materials. They had nothing other than some light industry. When the United States and South Korea entered into war with North Korea, what should China do? We issued a warning, saying that China could not sit on the sidelines. The United States did not believe us. As a result, we crossed the Yalu River, fighting for 3 years on end and forcing the United States to the 38th Parallel. Therefore, it is internationally recognized that China means what she says."

Continuing, Deng Xiaoping said: "The idea of 'one country with two systems' has also been mentioned for several years. Given the PRC's socialism, certain areas are allowed to practice capitalism. People say that if I am not around, there will likely be a change. (H. C. Tang interjected to say: "People believe what you say.") It is not what I said. This is law. How can a guideline approved by the National People's Congress be changed? When I am not around, also nothing will change. I have told many international friends that the problem is whether or not the policy is correct. If it is correct, no one can change it. If it is incorrect, it should of course be changed. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the country has followed an open-door policy of enlivening the economy. Initial results have been achieved in the countryside. Who can change this correct policy? If this policy is changed, 80 percent of the people will suffer a deterioration in their living standard and 80 percent of the people will not have their minds at rest. The problem is whether or not a given policy is correct. It has nothing to do with any person." "The Chinese mainland will definitely proceed with socialism. If it had become involved with capitalism after liberation in 1949, China would not be where it is today. The food problem would also have not been solved. Chiang Kai-shek got involved with capitalism. Did he succeed? Why is it that China insists on practicing socialism? This is because only socialism can guide China on her way to being a great nation. In the past, the yellow-skinned Chinese were looked down upon in the world. Is it Taiwan or the mainland of China that has changed the image of the Chinese? Chiang Ching-kuo said something like the Three People's Principles can unite China. In fact, Taiwan is not practicing what is called the Three People's Principles. The Three People's Principles have certain socialist features. What Taiwan is practicing is capitalism through and through. China's mainstay must be socialism. This has proved effective. China has followed an open-door policy as a supplement to socialism. This helps the development of socialist productivity. There was a past misinterpretation to socialism. It was thought that the greater the poverty, the greater the manifestation of socialism. Socialism should be superior to capitalism in the development of productivity."

In his talk, Deng Xiaoping time and again ardently stated: "I hope that when you go back, you will tell others that the 'several unchanges' are policies and principles passed by the NPC, which should not be doubted. I hope that you will exert more efforts in telling the Hong Kong people that the Chinese stick to their word and will not be up to little tricks. Hong Kong will enjoy 'several unchanges' and the political and economic life and the lifestyle of the Hong Kong people will not change; and with regard to the policy toward Taiwan, the several unchanges are also applicable. These words will be kept. We say that Hong Kong will not change for 50 years after 1997. Originally it was calculated to be 20 years, but the period was too short; no change for 50 years will not affect socialism on the mainland."

Jack Tang continued: "I have been abroad many times, and have mentioned your policy to people residing overseas. Everyone of them trusts and respects your ideas, especially the decision on the open-door policy, which is beneficial to the country. But what about these things in the future?" H.C. Tang also said: "We as well as the Hong Kong people believe in what Chairman Deng says: China's open-door policy will not change. What the Hong Kong people fear most is the 'ultra-leftist' ideology in China."

Deng Xiaoping said: "For many years we have been striving to solve this problem. Now we can tell you: Five years have been devoted to rectifying the leftist influences, and results have been achieved in 4 and 1/2 years. Hence, we have confidence. Why have we dared to put forward 'one country, two systems?' Such words are not easy to say. Why should we formulate these policies toward Taiwan and Hong Kong, and implement the open-door policy in China's economy? This is because we have realized that the path we have taken is correct, and the people approve of it. Therefore, it cannot be changed." He continued by pointing out: "As for the problem of confidence, efforts should be made in solving it. There will be 'no change.' Horseracing can continue! But should nothing change at all? The social order of Singapore is better than that of Hong Kong, and should Hong Kong's social order change? The capitalist countries also have differences with respect to good social order and bad social order. The social order in the United States is not good, and the social order of Japan is somewhat better than that of the United States. Even if the system does not change, should you not change the dark aspects of things in the capitalist system? And there are also the bureaucratic organizations. If the burden on the Hong Kong people is to be increased without restraint, should it not be changed? We say that the social and economic system and the lifestyle will not change, but the irrational things should change. The future government of the Hong Kong special administrative zone should deal with these. The great aspects will not change, but the minor aspects will have some changes." He asked the visiting delegation to note "there is still the problem of trust regarding the question of confidence. Please make more efforts in tackling these problems."

In his speech, Ngai Shiu-kit said: "I wish to speak about three problems of the Hong Kong people: First, the problem of insufficient confidence by the Hong Kong people; second, the problem of economic continuity before and after 1997; and third, the problem of social stability. The unstableness of confidence includes the difference between what one thinks and what the state leaders say. The Hong Kong people are very sensitive to problems, and a point of uncertainty will lead to many conjectures. As to problems related to economic activities caused by 1997, especially connections with and participation relating to various international economic organizations, and how to preserve the merits of various kinds of systems, all this should be solved. The economic growth and prosperity of Hong Kong depends mainly on the development of industry and commerce. Therefore, it is very important to maintain the vigorous development of industry and commerce. We have expressed these views to Deputy Director Li Hou and Secretary General Lu Ping, and we also hope that the state leadership can make a more explicit guarantee, and stipulate the guarantee in the Sino-British agreement in detail."

On this problem Deng Xiaoping clearly and definitely answered: "Hong Kong will maintain her free port status, the status of an international financial center will not change, and the original economic exchanges between Hong Kong and the international community will not change."

Ngai Shiu-kit continued: "We are also very much concerned about economic continuity before and after 1997, which concerns the employment issue. There are some 800,000 workers in Hong Kong. If Hong Kong continues to be prosperous, then there will be employment opportunities and society will be stable."

Deng Xiaoping said: "Some problems cannot be resolved at present, but must be resolved by the future Hong Kong Government of China, because nobody knows how things will stand at that time." Then Deng Xiaoping asked the visiting delegation: "Do the Chinese in Hong Kong have the confidence to administer Hong Kong?" H.C. Tang answered: "We have confidence." Deng Xiaoping then said: "I agree with his (H.C. Tang's) opinion. The vast majority of Chinese, including those holding passports of one kind of another, are patriotic, have proper pride and self-confidence, and believe in their own abilities. Is Hong Kong's prosperity the product of British colonialist policy, or the result of the hard work done by the Chinese, the mainstay of Hong Kong? I have heard different opinions. Hong Kong's industry relies mainly on people of the yellow race, isn't it true?"

Jack Tang said: "The Hong Kong people themselves have confidence and self-esteem. But they fear the Cultural Revolution even at this date."

Deng Xiaoping answered: "All this has passed. I took charge of writing the "Resolution on Certain Historical Problems Since the Founding of the PRC," which completely negated the Cultural Revolution. Is this not enough? Must we burn joss sticks and swear before Buddha?" "In the future, the central leadership will not send any persons to Hong Kong. The Hong Kong people must select talented people themselves to manage political, economic, cultural and all other fields. The Hong Kong people must have confidence in this. I do not think that the British are inferior to us. But the Chinese are by no means inferior to them and we can do it well. Today the most fundamental thing in confidence is that we must not think that only foreigners can do things well, but must realize that Chinese can do all things well. There are many Chinese who are famous in the academic field. At universities in foreign countries Chinese students are usually better than others. We must believe this."

Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: "The Hong Kong people will rule Hong Kong. Who are the 'Hong Kong people?' They are Hong Kong's patriots. The criterion of a patriot is that he approves of sovereignty being regained by the motherland. No matter whether he approves of capitalism or socialism, and no matter what passport he holds, so long as he cherishes his country, he can participate in the administration of Hong Kong and can become a candidate. The criterion is this: A patriot is one who approves that sovereignty is regained and that Hong Kong belongs to the PRC. If one more phrase is added, it is the people who cherish their motherland, cherish Hong Kong, and will not do things detrimental to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability."

Tom Clydesdale, a member of the visiting group, declared complete agreement with Chairman Deng's view. He said: "Foreign investors have invested much money in Hong Kong and they hope that there will be a guarantee for their investments. Mr Deng said that in the future a large part will not change but a small part must change. I hold that those small changes should be clearly written into the documents of the Sino-British talks."

Deng Xiaoping said: "The change I am talking about does not refer to a change in the social and economic system but to issues such as social order. The strength of the triad societies in Hong Kong is very great and is possibly greater than in other places. Of course, not all people in the triad societies are bad, and many people are good. Should a trouble-making situation not be changed?"

EVERBRIGHT CANCELS HONG KONG PROPERTY DEAL

HK290102 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1321 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Report: "Everbright Industries Cancels a Hong Kong Property Deal"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 28 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Wang Guangying, chairman of Everbright Industries Corporation, announced at a press conference today: Last January, Everbright Industries placed an order with International City Holdings for the purchase of eight residential blocks and commercial plots at City Garden, North Point. In accordance with the stipulations contained in the preliminary agreement, both sides have now decided to cancel unconditionally the above-mentioned property deal.

When asked by reporters for the reasons for the cancellation of the property deal, Wang Guangying said: I am a businessman, this is only a commercial move.

When asked by some reporters whether Everbright would possibly pull out of Hong Kong, Wang Guangying expressed the idea that it would be absolutely impossible. He added that Everbright Industries Corporation was carrying out many investment projects, and would disclose good news in the not too distant future. He stressed that the cancellation of the agreement on the purchase of City Garden was only a commercial move, and this did not mean the company had no confidence in Hong Kong.

WU XUEQIAN INTERVIEWED BY SPANISH NEWS AGENCY

## Discusses Foreign Relations

PA290148 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1931 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (EFE) -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said today that the PRC trusts in Spain's help to establish relations with those Latin American countries that do not now recognize Beijing.

In an interview with Ricardo Utrilla, president of the EFE news agency, the PRC foreign minister referred to the coming visit to Madrid by PRC President Li Xiannian, saying: "We wish to establish friendly relations with the Latin American countries, and Spain can use its influence in Latin America with those countries with which the PRC does not yet have diplomatic relations."

There are 13 Latin American countries that do not recognize the Beijing government: Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and St Christopher-Nevis.

The PRC foreign minister stressed the importance of the PRC head of state's visit -- on an as yet unspecified date in November -- to Spain, with which it has "very good relations."

Wu Xueqian, who will visit Mexico, Venezuela, Argentina, and Brazil in August, said the relations between Beijing and Latin America are complementary, as all developing countries should provide mutual aid to each other. He also said that relations with Cuba have improved lately, though "there are differing viewpoints on international issues" which he did not specify.

The PRC foreign minister strongly condemned "any foreign intervention" in Central America. He said that his country firmly supports the Contadora Group's efforts to solve the Central American crisis, and indicated that it agrees completely with the stand adopted by the "Group of 77" nonaligned countries on the need to intensify the North-South dialogue in order to create a new and more just international economic order.

Wu Xueqian deplored the fact that in the three years that have elapsed since the Cancun Conference, the North-South dialogue has not advanced, "primarily because of the unyielding stand adopted by the United States. This stand does not benefit the developing countries."

He also blamed Washington for the situation created by Latin America's huge foreign debt. He said that a mere 1.5 percent hike in the U.S. prime rate increased Latin America's debt by \$5 billion. He stressed that the PRC supports the South-South dialogue as a means of stimulating the North-South dialogue, which is necessary to solve the world's crisis.

On Beijing's relations with the superpowers, he criticized the United States for what he termed its nonfulfillment of the commitments assumed by President Ronald Reagan in his recent visit to Beijing. These commitments were a cooperation agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and the reduction of military sales to Taiwan.

He regretted the fact that the USSR has not made the slightest effort to resolve its three areas of conflict with the PRC: its support for Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea, its occupation of Afghanistan, and its positioning of Soviet troops and missiles along the PRC-Mongolian border. He also accused Moscow of deceiving the African countries by intensifying its presence and influence there, under the pretext of assisting local liberation fronts.

He expressed skepticism about the results of the coming visit to Moscow by Qian Qichen, his deputy, following the last-minute cancellation of Soviet First Deputy Chairman Arkhipov's visit to Beijing.

Wu stressed that there has been "a decrease in contacts between the PRC and the USSR," but said that the PRC is interested in increasing economic and trade relations with its neighbor despite this.

XINHUA Report

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian met with a delegation from the EFE agency of Spain led by its Director-General Ricardo Utrilla Carlon, here this afternoon. Wu Xueqian briefed the guests on China's positions and policies on a wide range of international issues.

PRC, CYPRUS SIGN SCIENCE, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT

OW290428 Beijing XINHUA in English 0247 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation between China and Cyprus and the executive program on cultural cooperation for 1984-85 were signed here this morning. Chinese President Li Xiannian and Cypriots President Spiros Kiprianou attended the signing ceremony.

The two documents were signed by Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Cypriot Foreign Minister Yeoryios Iakovou on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the agreement, the two contracting parties shall, in conformity with the economic requirements and possibilities within the framework of their respective laws and regulations, encourage, support and facilitate the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the appropriate enterprises, organizations and institutions of the two states on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

ZHAO ZIYANG ACCEPTS INVITATION TO VISIT CYPRUS

OW281804 Tokyo KYODO in English 1251 GMT 27 June 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 KYODO -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang accepted an invitation from Cypriot President Spiros Kiprianou to visit Cyprus during their talks here Wednesday, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The schedule for Zhao's visit will be negotiated later through diplomatic channels, the spokesman said. Kiprianou told Hu that talks he had with Hu, Zhao and President Li Xiannian added a new chapter to the annals of Cyprus-China relations, XINHUA reported.

MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

Met by Zhou Nan

OW281040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1030 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona arrived here by air this afternoon on a working visit at the invitation of Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister. He was greeted at the airport by Zhou Nan, assistant foreign minister.

## Talks With Wu Xueqian

0W290902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0841 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, today reiterated China's firm support to the non-aligned countries in the Mediterranean in their effort to enhance unity and cooperation and their just struggle to oppose superpower rivalry and preserve peace and security in the region.

He made this statement during his talks with Maltese Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona here this morning. The Chinese foreign minister praised Malta for its efforts to promote cooperation among the Mediterranean countries and defend peace and security in the region.

The two foreign ministers exchanged views on a wide range of international issues. Speaking of China's positions on the international situation, Wu Xueqian said the contention between the two superpowers -- the United States and Soviet Union -- led to mounting international turbulence and intransquillity. Peace and security in the Mediterranean region was inseparable from the international situation as a whole, he added.

Trigona explained his country's foreign policy of nonalignment and neutrality. He gave a detailed account of the efforts made by Malta and other nonaligned countries in the Mediterranean to safeguard peace and security there. He said Malta was concerned over the increase of the forces in the region by the two superpowers. This would endanger the independence and security of the countries there, he added.

LIAOWANG REVIEWS SINO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

HK280851 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 22, 29 May 84 p 4

[Article by Zhu Minzhi: "The New-Type Relations Between the Chinese and Yugoslav Parties Are Full of Vitality"]

[Text] In May, Beijing was awaiting the arrival of many distinguished guests, among whom was a delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia headed by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. During its visit to China, the delegation was accorded a warm and grand reception, and this visit promoted the development of the equal and friendly relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties.

The CPC highly appreciates the distinctive contributions made by the LCY to the international communist movement, and it has always attached great importance to strengthening and developing friendly relations with the LCY. General Secretary Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the principle of independence, equality, mutual respect, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs adopted by the LCY, which is one of the pioneers in the creation of a new type of relations between the parties of various countries. He expounded the CPC's views on relations between communist parties. He pointed out that the equal, friendly, and new-type relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties will be full of vitality following the development of history.

As early as the period of the antifascist war, the Chinese and Yugoslav parties and people established profound friendship because they had similar experiences of struggle and common revolutionary aspirations. President Tito's historic visit to China in 1977 brought the relations between the two countries to a new stage of overall development. In 1978 the relations between the Chinese and Yugoslav parties, which had been suspended for 20 years, were normalized. Since then, the bosom friendship between the two parties and the two countries has been vigorously developing.

The visit by the LCY has enabled the comrades of the two parties to learn from each other, deepen mutual understanding, and strengthen cooperation and friendship. Although the status and experience of the two parties are different, they have many similar points. The Chinese comrades said that the LCY has a glorious history, rich experience and many strong points, which are worth studying. The Yugoslav comrades appreciated the policies formulated by the CPC for building a socialist country with Chinese characteristics.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Markovic held a second round of talks, at which the two leaders exchanged views on the international situation and on the development of the relations between the two parties and briefed each other on the political and economic situation in respective countries. Accompanied by Hu Yaobang, the Yugoslav comrades visited Guangzhou and the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. While meeting the Yugoslav comrades, Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, and Peng Zhen said that they treasured the further development of the great friendship between the two parties, the two countries, and their people, as such development will have an important bearing not only on the relations between the two parties and the two countries, but also on world peace and the international communist movement. They highly appraised the spirit of the LCY in upholding the cause initiated by Comrade Tito and in overcoming difficulties by relying on collective leadership and uniting the country's people of various nationalities.

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EASTERN EUROPE

They also spoke highly of Yugoslavia's adherence to the autonomous socialist line and of the spirit of constantly perfecting the line through practice. Comrade Tito had a famous saying: Our strength lies in unity, in the determination to build an autonomous socialist country, and in daring to make sacrifices to safeguard the fruit of revolution. Markovic said: Comrade Tito has been gone from us for 4 years. Many people asked what would happen to Yugoslavia after Comrade Tito's death. Facts have proved that we are following the road created by Comrade Tito, which embraces independence, freedom, peace, and nonalignment. As before, the LCY is leading the people of the country in building an autonomous socialist system. We are convinced that we will achieve final victory in our cause.

As the political relations between the two parties and the two countries are becoming closer, economic cooperation between the two countries is also developing. During the visit by the delegation, both sides discussed ways to develop economic cooperation between the two countries. Both sides said that there are bright prospects for Sino-Yugoslav economic cooperation.

SFRY TO HOST ANCIENT CHINESE CIVILIZATION EXHIBIT

0W281213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- An agreement for an exhibition on ancient Chinese civilization to be staged in Yugoslavia was signed here today. It was signed by Zhuang Min, deputy director of the Cultural Relics Bureau of the Chinese Ministry of Culture, and Bozidar Gagro, president of the Cultural, Educational, Sport, Scientific and Technological Committee of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in Yugoslavia. Lu Zhixian, vice minister of culture, and Sava Obradovic, Yugoslav ambassador to China, were present at the ceremony. The exhibition will be held in Zagreb, capital of Croatia in September.

RADIO-TV COOPERATION PLAN SIGNED WITH SFRY

0W270216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Belgrade, June 26 (XINHUA) -- China and Yugoslavia signed here today a plan for cooperation in radio and television in 1983-1984. Under the plan, the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television and the Yugoslav Organization of Radio and Television will reinforce their cooperation, exchange reporters and radio and television programs.

POSTAL MINISTER MEETS GDR CHAIRMAN WILLI STOPH

0W290254 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, June 29 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Democratic German Council of Ministers Willi Stoph met here today with Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wen Minsheng. Stoph said his country hoped to develop friendly relations with China. He said this is not only in the interest of the two peoples, but also very important to the safeguarding of world peace. Wen Minsheng arrived here for a visit on June 26 at the invitation of Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairman of the Democratic German Council of Ministers and minister for posts and telecommunications. Wen Minsheng held talks with Schulze on June 27 on strengthening the two countries' cooperation in posts and telecommunications. He will leave here for home on July 1.

HE YING DISCUSSES SINO-ARAB COOPERATION

HK280632 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI No 9 in Chinese 1 May 84 pp 6-7

[Article by reporter Yuan Shiyin: "The Arabs Are an Important Force in the Contemporary World -- An Interview With He Ying, NPC Standing Committee Member and Vice Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Committee of the NPC" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The editorial department of SHIJIE ZHISHI has wanted to interview Comrade He Ying for some time, because he worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for many years, assuming such important posts as department head, ambassador, and deputy minister, aside from being in charge of the diplomatic affairs of West Asia and North Africa for a long time. He not only has had abundant experience in diplomatic work, but also deeply understands the Arab world and has deep feelings for the Arab people. On an early spring afternoon, Comrade He Ying met this reporter despite his many pressing affairs.

"CHINA IS THE MOST RELIABLE FRIEND"

Our conversation began with the visit to Iraq, Kuwait, Jordan, and Egypt (from 27 December 1983 to 23 January 1983) by the Chinese NPD delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Comrade He Ying said: "Our visit was very successful and this was by no means accidental. What I want to emphasize is that the good relations between China and the Arab countries have been established on a firm political foundation. Both China and the Arab countries belong to the Third World. They had the same experiences in the past and face similar problems at present. The Chinese people steadfastly support the just struggle waged by the Arab people against imperialism, colonialism, Israeli expansionism, and superpower hegemonism, and support the Arab people's just cause for winning and safeguarding national independence and emancipation. In particular, we steadfastly stand side by side with the Palestinian people, resolutely support their struggle for restoring national rights, and vehemently condemn Israel's aggressive acts. The historical records are so clear that the Arab people must have seen and remembered clearly what China has done."

When discussing this, Comrade He Ying sincerely praised Premier Zhou Enlai's foresight and wisdom. He said: "When visiting the Arab and African countries in the early 1960's, the premier established China's five principles toward them. They were: 1) support the just struggle waged by the African and Arab countries against imperialism and new and old colonialism, and for winning and safeguarding national independence; 2) support the peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned policy adopted by the African and Arab countries; 3) support the desire cherished by the African and Arab countries for achieving unification and solidarity in their own way; 4) support the African and Arab countries in settling disputes between themselves through peaceful negotiations; 5) insist that the sovereignty of the African and Arab countries should be respected by all other countries, and oppose invasion and interference from any side. These five principles not only had important guiding significance in the past, but maintain this significance presently, and will do so in the future. These policies adopted by China, along with China's consistent view that all countries large or small should be equal, are very popular among the Arab and African countries. We have not only said as much, but have shown this. During the visit a president told us: "The Chinese mean what they say. They are as good as their word."

"IF ONE UNDERESTIMATES THE ROLE OF THE ARAB WORLD, ONE WILL BE PUNISHED BY HISTORY"

The reporter asked Comrade He Ying to express his view on the Arab world. Comrade He Ying said: "How to correctly view the Arab world is a very important problem. At present, some countries and people fail to understand the importance of the Arab world, but we highly value the important role of the Arab nation in international affairs. From the viewpoint of world history, the Arab people have made great contributions to the civilization of mankind. West Asia and North Africa are the cradle of the ancient civilization of mankind. During our trip we visited the ancient historic site of Babylon in Iraq, and museums, pyramids, and Luxor Temple in Egypt. All of these have existed for nearly 5,000 years. The construction, carvings, paintings, and pictographic characters fully indicate the splendid ancient culture of these countries, and people acclaim them as perfect. The Arab arena is the place where Eastern and Western cultures meet, playing an important role in mutual exchange. In the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, and Israeli expansionism in modern and contemporary times, the Arab people have also made great contributions and suffered tremendous national sacrifices. In the four Middle East wars after World War II, the Egyptian people suffered the most heavy losses, costing them nearly \$200 billion. The Arab nation is an important force in the contemporary world. The Arab League has 22 member-countries, constituting an important component of the Third World. There are 120-odd Third World countries, the Arab League comprising more than one-sixth of them. The Arab countries occupy an important position in the Nonaligned Movement, in the Group of 77, in the Organization of Islamic Conference, and in the Organization of African Unity. Economically, the Arab area has abundant natural resources, and its petroleum is particularly well known throughout the world. Geographically, its strategic position is very important." This is why the two superpowers treat the strategic position of the Middle East as next only to Europe, and engage in fierce contention over it.

Comrade He Ying stressed: "The most important event following World War II has been the emergence of the Third World, and the Arab countries constitute an important part that. Anyone who underestimates it will be punished by history."

When speaking of his impression on the four countries he visited, Comrade He Ying said: "During the visit we were deeply impressed by the economic and cultural construction of the four countries. I visited Iraq in 1964 and Kuwait and Jordan in 1978. This time, I really had an impression of 'new scenes replacing the old.' Almost all new buildings have appeared in the old places. The airports are new and the highways are also new. Great achievements have been made in urban construction, transportation, and the building of residential houses. The equipment is very advanced in Iraq's House of Parliament, Jordan's medical treatment center, Kuwait's communications center, and Egypt's Suez Canal.

"The four countries have attached importance to intellectual investment, bringing up a great number of talented people. Some 60,000 students are now studying at Cairo University, and one-third of Jordan's population is in schools, with one out of eight or nine people a university student or graduate. All in all, an energetic Arab world with a glorious fighting tradition is now marching forward on the road to independent development. It is a pity that the repeated wars and chaos in the Middle East have adversely affected the development of the Arab countries to varying degrees."

#### "THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN ARABS AND ISRAEL PLAYS A DOMINANT POSITION"

When discussing the wars, chaos, and complicated contradictions in the Middle East, Comrade He Ying said that the Middle East is a place where various contradictions of our times meet, and the struggle here is complicated.

In the nearly 40 years since World War II, the Middle East has suffered storms time and again and has been the most prominent focal point of the world. Some people believe that the major problem and contradiction in the Middle East is the Soviet-U.S. contention over the area. I believe that the prevailing contradiction in the Middle East today is the contradiction between the Palestinian people and the entire Arab nation on the one hand and the Israeli expansionists backed by the United States on the other. This contradiction is sharp and takes a dominant position, playing a constant role and affecting the overall situation. The crux of the Middle East issue is the Palestinian problem. Without resolving this problem, there will be no real peace in the Middle East. Since 1948 four big wars have been fought in the Middle East. If the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 is included, then there have been a total of five Middle East wars, all of which reflected the contradiction between the Arab countries and Israel. At the mention of Israel's invasion and expansion, all the Arab people are filled with indignation.

"The United States sides with and backs Israel and treats the 100 million Arab people as its enemies. This policy is unpopular. The United States will have to pay a high price for its policy toward the Middle East. I once told a senior U.S. official: If Israel does not give up its policy of expansion and invasion, there will be no peace in the Middle East and Israel itself will not be secure. Israel has occupied Arab territories by armed force and established the so-called 'secure boundaries,' but can such illegal occupation bring it security? The real security rests with a wise policy adopted by Israel, namely, Israel must totally give up its invasion and expansion, acknowledge the national rights of the Palestinian people, withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, and adopt a good-neighbor policy toward the Arab countries on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. In the long run, Israel's security does not rest with U.S. protection, but lies in its peaceful foreign policy. History will prove that if Israel insists on invasion and expansion, the consequence will like dropping a rock on its own feet."

#### "CHINA AND THE ARAB WORLD HAVE DEEP STRATEGIC RELATIONS"

Comrade He Ying highly valued the friendly relations between China and the Arab countries. He said: "Upon seeing some development in Sino-U.S. relations, some Western commentators say that China and the United States have established strategic relations; upon seeing some improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, they again say that China and the Soviet Union might establish strategic relations. All of these views are wrong. Strategic relations between China and either of the two superpowers are out of the question. But China and the Arab countries, or the Third World, have an identical strategic target, because they share common interests, go through thick and thin together, and support and learn from each other in their struggle and construction. In their lifetimes, Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai time and again told visiting leaders of the Arab countries that the Chinese people will stand on the side of the just cause of the Palestinian people and Arab people. We always do what we can to support their just struggle. Some Arab leaders said: 'China does not seek selfish interests,' 'China's position is sincere.' Contrary to the actions taken by some big powers to undermine Arab unity, we pay serious attention regarding Arab unity. Frankly speaking, due to various reasons, the Arab countries failed to closely unite, which we keenly regretted, just as they did. We sincerely hope that they will iron out their differences, strengthen unity, join forces to oppose the enemy, and refrain from doing things that sadden their own people and gladden the enemy. During the visit, an Arab leader said: 'The Chinese never do or say anything disruptive to Arab unity.'

"Contrary to the actions taken by some countries to interfere in the internal affairs of the Arab countries, we have all along respected the Arab countries' independence, peace, neutrality, and nonaligned policy, and have never interfered in their internal affairs.

"We never make any comments on how to resolve the Middle East issue and handle foreign relations."

**"THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS FOR SINO-ARAB COOPERATION"**

Finally, Comrade He Ying delightedly and glowingly spoke of and anticipated the prospects for friendly cooperations between China and the Arab countries. He said: The Arab people are very interested in China. They have seen that China has achieved political stability and unity and made great development in the economic, cultural, and educational fields since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Particularly when our delegation told them that China had fulfilled the main targets of the 'Sixth 5-year Plan' ahead of schedule; they were as joyful as we were. They associate their destiny with China's prosperity or decline. They are very much interested in the system of contracted responsibilities with payment linked to output, family planning, and prevention of spiritual pollution in China. They highly value China's policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, believing that some of China's experiences in construction might be useful to them. They call for strengthening economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with China.

"China is now carrying out some contracted projects in the four countries, and there are a considerable number of Chinese laborers there. They praise the Chinese laborers as people 'who are full of drive, who observe discipline, and who have moral integrity.'

"But the economic cooperation between China and the Arab countries has just begun. The scale is very small and the volume is not large. As compared with other countries, China lags far behind in this respect.

"There are bright prospects for economic and trade cooperation between China and Arab countries. Both sides have potential. Take the Gulf area for example, the six member countries of the six-country Gulf Cooperation Council have a population of 12 million and their annual income is as high as \$150 billion. Their annual volume of imports amounts to \$40 billion, but the imports from China account for only 1 percent of the total. In the future, we can vigorously develop trade with them, export labor services to them, and absorb their funds. Along with the economic development of both sides, Sino-Arab economic cooperation may develop greatly. As part of South-South cooperation, Sino-Arab cooperation is full of vitality, just like the rising sun."

MAURITANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 5-8 JUL

OW270900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0849 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, will lead a government delegation to China on an official goodwill visit from July 5 to 8 at the invitation of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. This was announced by a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at a weekly news briefing here this afternoon.

ZHANG AIPING ARRIVES IN CANADA 27 JUN

OW280648 Beijing XINHUA in English 0631 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Ottawa, June 27 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping arrived here this afternoon for a nine-day visit to Canada. The defense minister's visit is a return visit. Former Canadian Defense Minister Gilles Lamontagne visited China in March last year.

Zhang Aiping and his party flew in here from New York on a special flight of the Canadian Armed Forces after his visit to the United States. They were greeted at the Canadian Forces base Ottawa south by Canadian Defense Minister Jean-Jacques Blais and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Yu Zhan.

A solemn ceremony was held at the base and a 17-gun salute was fired in honor of the Chinese defense minister. Zhang inspected a guard of honor of the Canadian Armed Forces. Upon his arrival, Zhang Aiping told XINHUA: "A stable and amicable relationship between our two countries and our Armed Forces accords with the interests of the people of China and Canada, and makes for world peace."

He stressed: "I am confident that the visit will help enhance our mutual understanding and friendship on the existing basis, and thus give a fresh impetus to the friendly relations between our two countries and our Armed Forces."

ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH VENEZUELA NOTED

Li Xiannian Greets Lusinchi

OW271953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian sent a message today to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, warmly greeting the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela.

The message says, "The establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela opened a new chapter in the history of relations between the two countries. In the ten years, since then the friendship between the people of our two countries has continuously consolidated and deepened, and the exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in various fields have unceasingly increased. This is not only in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the two peoples but also conducive to the solidarity and cooperation among the Third World countries."

"I am convinced that with the joint efforts of the peoples and governments of our two countries, the existing friendly relations and cooperation between China and Venezuela is bound to further develop in the years to come," the message adds.

28 Jun Film Reception

OW282128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-Latin America Friendship Association gave a film reception jointly here this afternoon to mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Venezuela.

Present were Liao Hansheng, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, Han Xu, vice-foreign minister, and Liu Gengyin, vice-president of the Chinese Peoples Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Also present was Gustavo Dubuc Leon, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Venezuelan Embassy in Beijing.

This is the first activity held by the China-Latin America Friendship Association after a suspension of ten years and more.

Speaking at the reception, its president, Chu Tunan, said that there had been satisfactory development of bilateral relations between China and Venezuela in politics, economy, technology and culture in the past decade. Frequent exchanges of visits by governmental and nongovernmental organizations of the two countries promoted mutual understanding and friendship. Liu Gengyin said that the Chinese friendship associations would work as always to promote the friendship with the Venezuelan people.

Mr Dubuc made similar remarks at the reception, pledging to redouble the efforts to upgrade the friendship. A Venezuelan film "Crab" (Cangrejo) was shown at the reception.

#### CUBAN EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS PRC DELEGATION

OW290748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0655 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 28 (XINHUA) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez, Cuban vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of education, met today here with the visiting Chinese delegation of education. Ramon Fernandez had friendly talks with the delegation and hoped to strengthen exchanges in the educational field between the two countries. The Chinese delegation, led by Director of the Higher Education Bureau of Jiangsu Province Yu Fuxi, arrived here last night. This was a return visit to the visit of a Cuban delegation of education to China.

#### ECUADOREAN CONGRESS GROUP TO VISIT PRC

OW260822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, June 26 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Ecuadorean National Congress led by President Gary Esparza Fabiany is expected to arrive here June 30 on a week-long visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, according to sources here today. Gary Esparza Fabiany is the first Ecuadorean Congress president to visit China since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1980. While in Beijing, the visitors will meet with President Li Xiannian, NPC Chairman Peng Zhen and Vice-Premier Wan Li. They will go on to tour Xian, Hangzhou and Shanghai beside Beijing.

RENMIN RIBAO ON RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM IN DALIAN

## Report on Implementation

HK280745 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by Shi Xinhua and Li Wen: "Fifty Enterprises in Dalian City Institute the System of Responsibility of Factory Directors on a Trial Basis"]

[Text] Since early June, 50 state-owned enterprises in Dalian City have begun to implement the system under which a factory director or manager assumes full responsibility for the management and operation of an enterprise on a trial basis. Before the system was introduced the city government had organized factory directors, party committee secretaries, and trade union chairmen from six major enterprises, together with responsible people from the relevant economic departments of the city government, to study the issues of rationalizing the enterprises' internal and external economic relations and carrying out urban economic reforms in a well-coordinated manner.

Some party committee secretaries said: In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the responsibility system for factory directors and managers, party committee secretaries must have a sensible and enlightened attitude, must encourage factory directors to boldly exercise their powers, and must not interfere in their work. This will be a key precondition for the smooth implementation of the new system. Duo Shuxie, party committee secretary of the Dalian rubber-processing machinery plant, said: In the past I had to take up all affairs personally, no matter whether they were important or trivial matters; from now on, as a party committee secretary, I will encourage the factory director to boldly go ahead with his work. Otherwise the responsibility system for factory directors will be just empty talk. At the meeting Vice Mayor Wang Shijia, who is in charge of urban economic reforms, particularly emphasized the need to carry out these reforms in a well-coordinated manner. She said: At the initial stage of the pilot projects, the city authorities require all relevant departments to adopt proper measures to give the reins to enterprises according to the "provisional regulations on further extending the decisionmaking power of the state industrial enterprises" recently promulgated by the State Council. She also called for higher leading departments to give guidance to cities and units where pilot projects for economic reforms are carried out and help them solve problems appearing in the course of reform.

## Commentator's Article

HK280837 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Gradually Practice the System of Responsibility of Factory Directors"]

[Text] At present, in many state industrial enterprises, nobody can be held responsible for affairs that need to be promptly settled, because leaders of these enterprises are not in a position to assume responsibility. In order to change this state of affairs, when further steps are to be taken to extend the decisionmaking power of the enterprises, it is necessary to gradually introduce a responsibility system so that factory directors and managers can handle production, operation, and administrative affairs. This is an important area of our urban economic reform.

Although we have accumulated rather rich experience in running industrial enterprises, some problems remain unsettled in our factory leadership system. This is mainly reflected in the fact that relations between party organizations and enterprise administrations have not been corrected.

Factory directors not only have to answer to many "bosses," but also feel that they are not in the position to make decisions when many things in the enterprises require their decisions. That is why these enterprises often fail to make prompt decisions and operate efficiently. The gradual introduction of the responsibility system for factory directors and managers in state industrial enterprises will help clearly define the scope of functions and powers of factory directors, party committees, and trade unions so that each party can take good care of affairs within its own functions and powers and contribute to making the enterprises a success.

Some people may ask: "Is the previous system in which factory directors assumed responsibility under the collective leadership of the party committees not good enough? Why should such a new responsibility system for factory directors be introduced now?" Admittedly, the previous responsibility system for factory directors under the collective leadership of the party committees has played a positive role, but it has also caused the problem of confusing the functions and powers of party committees and enterprise administrations. As a result, all matters have to be decided on by the enterprise party committee, thus distracting the party committee from fulfilling its own tasks. This state of affairs is described as "party committees not taking care of party affairs." Party committees cannot and should not monopolize the handling of enterprise management and operation; otherwise, factory directors are not really in the position to assume responsibility. As the saying goes: "Everyone can share the meal, but no one will be responsible if the pot is broken." This is a vivid description of the previous "collective" leadership system in enterprises, under which everyone can claim the honor when achievements are made, but no one can be held responsible if problems occur. This system must be reformed.

Some people may fear that "the introduction of the factory director responsibility system may weaken the party's leading position." The party leadership is naturally the core of the four basic principles, and this has been clearly enshrined in the Constitution. By introducing the responsibility system for factory directors in state industrial enterprises, the state can entrust factory directors with the full authority to manage the operation of their enterprises. The main task of an enterprise party committee is to ensure the implementation of the party's line, principles, and policies; to ensure that the operation of the enterprise is following the socialist course; to conduct ideological and political education among party members, workers, and office staff in connection with economic work; and to oversee the maintenance of discipline among enterprise cadres in their routine work. Only thus can the party committee be freed from tedious routine administrative affairs and really carry out a party organization's tasks as prescribed by the party Constitution. Therefore, the introduction of the factory director responsibility system will just effectively improve and strengthen the party leadership rather than weakening this leadership.

Ours are socialist enterprises, and effective methods should be adopted to ensure the status of workers as masters when the factory direct responsibility is to be introduced. This is an issue concerning the orientation of enterprise reform. It is necessary to ensure that workers will have a say in enterprise management and will be able to participate in the democratic management of the enterprise. Therefore, the workers and staff congress system should be perfected, and the workers and staff congress should play a major role in examining and approving major decisions and plans concerning enterprise operations and in safeguarding the rights and interests of workers and staff members.

The introduction of the factory director responsibility system is a matter not only concerning the internal relations of an enterprise, but also involving the enterprise's external relations with higher leading departments, local governments, and other enterprises or social organizations.

This requires that coordinated reform steps be taken in all relevant parties. They should actively work out concrete methods and measures to implement the reform principle and to create conditions for the reform of the enterprise leadership system; otherwise, the factory director responsibility system will not be able to be practiced for lack of external conditions.

The introduction of the factory director responsibility system involves a wide scope of work and requires the precise implementation of many policies. It is necessary to first conduct some pilot projects, sum up experience, and gradually introduce this system in all units. Through making sufficient preparations, Dalian City has begun the trial implementation of the new system. They have paid attention to proceeding from the actual reality and creating various forms to ensure the necessary readjustment and coordination of the enterprises' internal and external relations. They have made a good start in introducing the factory direct responsibility system on a full scale.

CPC RECTIFICATION GROUP LAUDS SHOUDU STEEL COMPANY

OW282214 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0935 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0845 GMT on 28 June transmits a "public notice," requesting that all papers give front page prominence to the following item and related newsletter]

[Text] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA) -- Note by the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification: In the past few years the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has achieved remarkable results in simultaneously grasping economic reform and party construction. Its experience is especially worth studying by the party organizations of those enterprises and establishments that are presently making reforms. The party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has taken the lead to treat everyone equally before party discipline. It has commended those who have set an example in observing party discipline and, without exception, seriously dealt with those party members who have violated party discipline no matter who they are. These two things are vitally important in raising the party organization's fighting capacity and its prestige among the masses and in changing the state of weakness and laxity on the part of the leadership. It is hoped that the first group of units engaged in party rectification will in no way relax their efforts to investigate and deal with such problems as taking advantage of one's position and power to seek personal gains and the serious bureaucracy of being irresponsible to the people. In investigating and dealing with these problems, they should dare to tackle difficult and thorny cases and conscientiously develop in breadth and depth the work of rectifying the party organizations and correcting mistakes in order to win new successes in party rectification to commemorate the 63d founding anniversary of the Communist Party of China.

Report of Advances

OW290457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Newsletter by XINHUA reporter Dai Huang and correspondent Xu He: "The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company Advances With Giant Strides in Making Reforms and Strengthening Party Construction"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 28 Jun (XINHUA) -- The Shoudu Iron and Steel Company is a noted advanced enterprise on China's industrial front. In the 5 years since 1979, profits have increased annually by an average 20 percent, and total profits turned over to the state have greatly exceeded the net value of the fixed assets of this 60-year-old enterprise.

It has been one of the very few big iron and steel complexes that has quickly raised economic results in their operations.

How did the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company develop so quickly and steadily? Important factors are, of course, expansion of this enterprise's power of self-decision, improvements in operation and management, acceleration of technical transformation work, and the step-by-step progress in perfecting the economic responsibility system centered on contracts. However, there is another important factor which the broad masses of our readers are so far unaware of. That is, the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has made unremitting efforts to strengthen ideological and organizational construction of the party and improved the work style while boldly and resolutely proceeding with economic reform within itself. As a result, the company's party organization, which has 814 party branches and more than 22,000 party members, has been tempered into a genuine fighting fortress, which is precisely the reliable guarantee for the healthy development of economic reform and other work of this company.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party committee of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has persevered in giving routine education to all party members and has gradually established and perfected a host of systems to educate and administer party members while making step-by-step efforts to improve the industrial economic responsibility system centered on contracts. Among them the most important are the system for administering the evaluation of party members, the three-meeting and one-lecture system (branch party committee meeting, party branch meeting, party group meeting, and party lecture), and the system of meetings on party activities. Owing to the strict demands of these systems covering activities in party organizations, the vast majority of party members in the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has enhanced its party spirit. An investigation covering 517 party branches in the company conducted at the end of 1983 showed that 98.5 percent of them were able to strictly or fairly strictly carry out various regulations and systems. During the year from 1 July 1982 through 30 June 1983 the company selected, through evaluation, 64 advanced party branches and 1,318 outstanding party members. Recently the company selected, after evaluation, advanced party branches and outstanding party members for the 1983-1984 period. There are 57 advanced party branches and 1,363 outstanding party members. Owing to the hard work done by the advanced or relatively advanced party branches, the party members have remarkably improved their ideological and political quality. They have been encouraged to unite with nonparty comrades in strictly abiding by all rules of this enterprise and in working together to continuously boost economic results. As the same time, the party organizations at all levels have acquainted themselves with the situation of their respective units in a timely manner. With a thorough grasp of the situation, they have taken the initiative to work at any time and in any place and have promptly solved the problems in this enterprise concerning reform, development of production, and the unity between party members and nonparty comrades.

In the course of strengthening its efforts in party work, the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company has been able to give full play the role of the system of organizing all types of activities in party organizations. The key to this issue has been the fact that besides strengthening ideological education among the party members, it has also dared to seriously deal with people and practices running counter to the party's system. In particular, it has imposed strict demands on the cadres at all levels who are party members. It would rather offend people and let those who fail to straighten out their thinking shout abuses than sacrifice the interests of the party, the state, and the people.

In dealing with party members who had already retired, the party organizations of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company did not ignore them.

Some of the party members had not participated in various activities sponsored by the party and still refused to do so after repeated education. The party organizations then persuaded them to withdraw from the party. Twelve party members of the company have been persuaded to withdraw from the party on their own since 1982. Some party members who fought amongst themselves, always made trouble, persisted in being unreasonable, refused to repent after repeated education, were also expelled from the party.

Many comrades of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company informed us: The principal leading members of the company's party committee, particularly Comrade Zhou Guanwu, have shown a strong sense of responsibility and dedication. They have worked hard and expressed determination to carry out reform and create a new situation. At the same time, they have imposed strict demands on themselves in all fields. Such a good leading group has provided the leading bodies at all levels and all the party members throughout the company with a lively, good example to follow. This constitutes the determining factor in helping all party organizations of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company become fighting bastions in reality as well as in name.

#### RENMIN RIBAO URGES SPECIAL POLICIES FOR POOR AREAS

HK280702 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 84 p 1

["Letter" from Wang Shaoju of Fuding County, Fujian Province: "Poor Hilly Areas Hope That Special Policies Will Be Implemented To Help Them Get Rid of Poverty and Attain Prosperity"]

[Text] Comrade Editor:

Since the implementation of the production responsibility system, gigantic changes have taken place in the rural areas. However, there are still a few places, particularly the mountain villages in remote and outlying areas, which are still in a state of poverty and backwardness.

In a deep ravine serving as a common boundary between Fuding and Xiapu Counties in eastern Fujian Province there is a poor mountain village called Xiashanxi. There are 18 families in the village, and a population of 81 people. They dwell in very crude sheds. Their cultivated land, which is situated on the hillside, is poor and small and the grain output is extremely low. For generations they have subsisted mainly on sweet potatoes. Once in a while they go to other places to buy a few jin of rice, which is eaten during the Spring Festival or reserved for women during their confinements. They wear tattered clothes and some are barefoot because they cannot afford to buy shoes. Their educational level is even worse. In the 30-odd years since liberation, there has been only one graduate of higher primary school. It is reported that there are still a few villages in the mountain areas of eastern Fujian whose people are still leading a hard life. Most of these places served as bases for the Red Army or guerrillas before the liberation of China.

Relying on sporadic relief from the state to make such poor villages as Xiashanxi prosperous fails to produce much result. In my opinion, only by proceeding from the actual situations here, developing our strong points and avoiding the weak ones, and supporting them with special policies will it be possible to fundamentally change their state of poverty and backwardness. Since Xiashanxi Village has more than 1,200 mu of hilly land, it can vigorously develop goat raising. With each household raising several dozen goats, Xiashanxi can be turned into a base for goat raising. It can also gradually turn the existing bushes into a mixed forest of China firs and cryptomeria trees. At the same time, it can plant a large number of mao bamboos and palm trees.

In this way, it will integrate long-term interests with immediate ones and attain better economic results. It will not take long for the village to gradually prosper.

In order to achieve the above-mentioned objectives, it is necessary to implement some special policies. For example, the department concerned should be willing to spend some money to help them develop exploitative production. Alternatively, the department concerned can jointly run goat pens and tree farms with the village by providing it with funds, breeding stock, and seedlings. It is necessary to create conditions by helping the village acquire talented persons and technical skills from other places and by sending a number of local young people to acquire an elementary education and learn technical skills in other places so that they can direct production when they return to the village. Moreover, I suggest that the government exempt the village from state purchase quotas for grain. In bumper harvest years, a person in Xiashanxi Village has an average of several hundred jin of coarse food grain. After selling the grain to the state, they are often short of grain. The masses in Xiashanxi urgently hope that cadres will go there and have a look.

#### Commentator Promotes Action

HK280700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 84 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Be Concerned With Poor Areas"]

[Text] Everybody has noted that the situation in our rural areas is excellent, that production has notably risen and that the livelihood of the peasants has improved. The ideological principle of seeking truth from facts demands that we should simultaneously see the other side of things, that is, that there are some areas and a small number of poor households in the rural areas still facing considerable difficulties in production and livelihood and the problem of having enough to eat and wear is still unresolved among a number of peasants. The situation of a poor mountain village in eastern Fujian, as reported by a reader of our newspaper today, is a typical example.

The poverty mentioned in the letter appears mostly in old revolutionary base areas, the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, mountain areas, and border areas. Some of these areas made great contributions to the revolution during the war years. They should have developed fairly rapidly since liberation and the government, also, has provided them with much financial support. However, for a long time in the past, due to the "leftist" deviations in our policy, the backward situation in production, communications, culture, education, public health, science, and technology characteristic of the past has not changed much and quite a few people are still leading a hard life, characterized by "reliance on resold grain for rations, on relief funds for expenditure, and on loans for production." The bounden duty of we communists is to lead the entire people in taking the path of common prosperity. If these phenomena of poverty should be left to continue for a long time, they will not only affect the sustained development of the entire rural economy but will also make us feel ashamed toward the elders and local people who have made sacrifices for the revolution.

Taken as a whole, the existing problems in a small number of poorer areas are of secondary importance. In spite of this, we should by no means overlook them. If the nonessentials are left unsolved, they will accumulate and grow and cause disaster under certain conditions. Some of our comrades have not satisfactorily overcome various shortcomings, such as being prone to boast, practicing formalism, and reporting only the good news and not the bad. They only want to make perfection still more perfect and refuse to provide timely help. If anyone should mention difficulties, he will be regarded as bringing shame on the excellent situation.

If these shortcomings are not overcome, they will inevitably encourage unrealistically optimistic sentiments of being divorced from the masses and reality, and will then lead to errors in work.

A central leading comrade recently reminded the various localities to attach importance to the discovery and solution of problems of secondary importance under the present excellent situation in the rural areas. This is extremely important to the continued development of the excellent situation in the rural areas. While paying attention to the essential problems and promoting the continued prosperity of the economy in most rural areas, let us make up our minds and go to the poor and backward areas to have a look and make on-the-spot investigations. What are the conditions in these areas? What difficulties do they have? What special policies and measures should be adopted in these areas? We should discuss, with the cadres and the masses there, the ways to change poverty into prosperity. The problem which can be solved should be solved in good time. Even if we can only solve one or two problems, this is much better than indulging in idle talk. We firmly believe that since most rural areas have prospered in a fairly short period since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a small number of poorer areas will also be able to change their state of backwardness through hard work in a fairly short time, as long as the policies are correct.

#### RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEW ON UNIVERSITY REFORM

HK281455 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jun 84, p 3

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Guangen: "It Is Duty-Bound Not To Turn Back in Carrying Out Reform; It Is Imperative To Honor Commitment of Delegation of Power to Lower Levels -- Deng Xuchu, Secretary of the Shanghai Jiaotong University CPC Committee, Answers RENMIN RIBAO Reporter's Questions on How To Thoroughly Carry Out Reform in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Question: The experience of Jiaotong University, Shanghai, in reforming its administration has been highly praised and affirmed by the central authorities and the leadership of Shanghai Municipality. Would you like to talk about how to further carry out administrative reform?

Answer: In order to make a further step in administrative reform, we are prepared to fulfill the following tasks:

1. Reform the system of ownership by the department which is being practiced among the entire personnel of the university and promote the flow of personnel among the various departments in the university in order to help develop such branches of learning as the interdisciplinary [jiao cha 0074 0643] sciences. We are planning to turn the right to use teaching and administrative staff and workers of the entire university over to university authorities and under this new practice, all departments of the university are required to apply to the university's personnel department for the recruitment of their teachers. The contract period can be 1, 2, or 3 years. They are also allowed to invite teachers for various days a week within a certain period. A teacher is allowed to accept the invitation of many departments. In so doing, consideration should be given to ensuring the reliable source and stability of personnel engaged in basic courses, key scientific research projects, and new branches of learning. The personnel department is responsible for making arrangements for superfluous personnel, such as sending them to training courses, transferring them to other jobs or giving them jobs on a temporary basis.

2. Since last September university research institutes, which have the objective conditions, have introduced the contract system with compensation on a trial basis.

Practicing the system under which the administrative leader assumes full responsibility, they have their own economic accounting and assume sole responsibility for their own losses and profits, and they also have the right to employ and to advertise for personnel inside and outside the university. It is necessary to uphold the principle of promoting the study of basic theory with its application and development and vice versa.

3. Establish a technology and materials service company and a livelihood service company. The former contracts for the supply of technology and materials needed in teaching and scientific research by the university and materials needed in its production or capital construction and if conditions permit, it is also allowed to undertake such business for other fraternal universities and colleges, and the latter undertakes the service work of the livelihood of the teaching and administrative staff and workers and students of the entire university under a contract system. There are branches in each service company. The service companies are collective enterprises where by their cadres and workers are employed under a public recruitment system and their staffs are not included in the authorized number of personnel of the university.

4. To implement the principle of "economic development depending on science and technology and science and technology catering to the needs of economic development." Some specialities of our university are allowed to operate research and development enterprises jointly with local enterprises. These development enterprises are to be managed in ways in which collective enterprises are run.

Question: In order to ensure further reform proceed smoothly, what other conditions are needed in addition to the large amount of arduous work which the university authorities should undertake?

Answer: We, Jiaotong University, must work hard under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee line. We maintain that one of the important conditions for carrying out reform is that the competent departments concerned must free our university from its bounds and delegate powers to it. I fully support the speech recently delivered by Comrade Wan Li at the national meeting on ideological and political work in institutions of higher learning throughout the country. In his speech, which struck home, he made a good proposal of thoroughly freeing oneself from one's bonds and delegating powers to lower levels, which also serves as a good way to successfully run our university. In light of the reform practice of Jiaotong University, we hope that the competent departments at the higher level will, on the basis of delegating powers to lower levels, further free our university from its bonds and delegate powers to it in the following aspects.

It is necessary to grant the university the power to reform its system and staff administration. With the present system and staff administrative methods, the university has become an institution under a unitary system of ownership by the whole people, where the scientific research staff is not linked up directly with its tasks, the university authorities do not have the right to recruit staff and workers according to the needs of work, and such expenses as the welfare funds and wages of its teaching and administrative personnel are handled by the state in a unified manner. This way of doing things no longer suits the needs of running schools in the new period. We suggest that the present system, under which the university has become a unitary institution, be changed and some business establishments be set up under the leadership of the university authorities in accordance with the different conditions in scientific research, production, and logistics services. All business establishments under the leadership of the university authorities should have their own economic accounting and assume full responsibility for their own losses and profits.

The university authorities are responsible for examining and approving the number of personnel needed by business establishments which should pay the wages and welfare funds of their staff and workers (their wages and welfare funds are not necessarily subjected to the restrictions of wage limits and are allowed to increase in the light of social demands). All business establishments are allowed to employ their personnel from society by means of inviting applications for jobs but their staff cannot be included in the authorized number of personnel of the university.

It is necessary to further expand the power of the university authorities in the recruitment, training, and assignment of students. In recruiting postgraduates, after being recommended by the university authorities, outstanding graduating students should be allowed to be excused from any examination and recruited as candidates for a master's degree. When the state plan is fulfilled. The number of recruiting candidates for a master's degree from the graduates should be appropriately increased and no limitation should be imposed on the number of recruiting candidates for a master's degree from the in-service working personnel of the university. In recruiting students, all universities should be allowed to have their own evaluation standards and authorized to recruit those who have met the requirements. In view of the needs of the development of our university and to ensure the number of teachers needed, most postgraduate degree holders will be asked to work in the university for several years to come, and if the need arises, the university authorities will be allowed to run several classes for postgraduates outside the plan and recruit candidates from the graduates as the situation requires. To avoid inbreeding, we suggest that the postgraduate degree holders who are chosen by various universities to work in their former universities work in other universities for 2 or 3 years before working permanently in their former universities (during this period, their residence status and wages are still in their former units). The competent departments at the higher level should give instructions to the lower levels and create conditions for making things convenient for the latter. To encourage the rational flow of qualified personnel, after consulting various universities, the leading departments concerned should draw up a plan for the flow of qualified personnel, delegate the targets of qualified personnel in the flow to lower levels, and formulate appropriate policies in order to promote the flow of qualified personnel. While not violating state principles concerning the flow of qualified personnel (that is, the flow of qualified personnel in a direction from big cities to medium-sized and small cities and from the coastland to the hinterland), all scientists and technicians are allowed to freely choose the places where they want to work and the units where they are working shall not prevent them from making their own choices, and if the units obstinately refuse to let them go, they are allowed to resign, and the receiving units are encouraged to register anew their personal records in archives and pay their wages. The personnel departments at the higher level should transfer the stipulated amount of their wages to the receiving units. Concerning this point, we Jiaotong University in Shanghai, guarantee to be the first to do so and definitely will never break our promise.

Without any decisionmaking power, it will be difficult for the institutions of higher learning to conduct reform. With the in-depth development of reform, the competent departments at the higher level are required to further free the lower levels from their bonds is bound to promote reform. This time if the competent departments of the higher level extend the decisionmaking power of the university in the above-mentioned areas, there will surely be new advances in our reform drive.

Of course, by freeing one from one's bonds and delegating powers to lower levels, we mean genuinely honoring the commitment of delegating powers to lower levels rather than paying lip service. For example, the competent departments at the higher levels have failed to fully carry out their previous promise to grant our university more decision-making powers.

The delegation of some powers which the leadership has agreed to give us are blocked by the working departments in charge of handling concrete matters in the course of implementing the decision. We hope that if they comply with our request, they will guard against the occurrence of similar incidents. With greater decisionmaking power extended to the university, its leadership shoulders heavier responsibilities.

When the competent departments of the higher levels have further freed us from our bonds and granted more power, then we must vigorously forge ahead and create a new situation in reform work.

#### YANG SHANGKUN DISCUSSES PLA RECTIFICATION

OW290143 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1732 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Beijing, 27 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, has addressed a meeting of party rectification office directors of major PLA units, which closed today. He emphasized that all PLA units participating in the first stage of party rectification should concentrate on thorough rectification and improvement [zheng gai 2419 2395] for a certain period of time and, after completing the main part of their comparison and examination, press on to the finish, without relaxing our efforts, to ensure a successful conclusion for party rectification.

Yang Shangkun emphatically discussed three issues: 1) appraisal of the party rectification work in the preceding period; 2) the need to completely negate the "Great Cultural Revolution"; and 3) the need to concentrate on thorough rectification and improvement for a period of time.

Yang Sahngkun said: In general, party rectification in the Army during the preceding period was sound and reliable and was gradually developed in depth. The persons concerned seriously studied relevant documents and paid great attention to ideological unity. Such a systematic study was unprecedented in many years. Since the founding of the People's Republic, it has been unusual for so many high-ranking cadres to take the lead in study. The study has enhanced their understanding, more systematically sorted out various erroneous thinking, set the style for proper study, and stopped the "left" practices of the past. Heart-to-heart talks have been universally carried out, problems are being solved in a gentle and mild manner, and a normal democratic life has gradually been restored in the party. The leading cadres, the masses, and all comrades have been able to sit together to discuss questions, conduct criticism aimed at helping those criticized, dispel the apathetic atmosphere, and eliminate suspicion. The relations among comrades have become closer, and a healthy atmosphere has prevailed. The study this time was not on a grand and spectacular scale as it was in the past, nor was it very dull. It was conducted in a down-to-earth way with emphasis on real effects. The study has enhanced the people's understanding of the party's line, principles, and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and raised the people's awareness of the need to keep political unity with the Central Committee. Most of the major PLA units have now completed their comparison and examination after full preparations and according to high standards and strict demands.

Yang Shangkun said: We have pointed to the need to completely negate the "Great Cultural Revolution." If this issue is not clearly and thoroughly expounded, it will be impossible to successfully undertake party rectification. Currently, our many political, ideological, and organizational problems and problems concerning the work style are directly related to its pernicious influence. We should never underestimate the harmful effects and remaining pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution."

It is necessary for everyone, whether a high-ranking cadre or an ordinary fighter, to seriously check his thinking, whether or not he took part in the "Great Cultural Revolution." It is of immediate importance and far-reaching significance to call for a complete negation of the "Great Cultural Revolution" during party rectification. In view of the present realities of the Army's party rectification, all of the units undertaking party rectification should set aside a period of time for successfully completing the work of completely negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and eliminating factionalism, whether or not they have undertaken the comparison and examination. In the course of doing the work, they should adhere to the basic principles presented in the decision of the Central Committee on party rectification, aim at educating and helping people, conduct heart-to-heart talks, and solve problems in a gentle and mild manner.

Yang Shangkun emphatically pointed out: The ultimate objective of party rectification is to solve problems. Rectification is for improvement. To rectify and improve is to examine the party rectification work in the preceding period with a bearing on the consolidation and enhancement of the results of party rectification. A general requirement for thorough rectification and improvement is to concentrate for a period of time on analyzing and studying the problems pointed out by the masses or found during the comparison and examination stage, and firmly solve the problems that must be and can be solved.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission, pointed out in his speech: To rectify and improve is an important step toward accomplishing party rectification with high standards. It is the continuation and development of the work of correcting mistakes in the course of party rectification conducted in the preceding period. During party rectification, to discover and examine major problems is not the ultimate objective. We discover problems in order to make improvements. Only after making improvements, can we achieve good results in party rectification. Examination alone will not work if we do not adopt measures to rectify and improve. The measures to rectify and improve are of no use if they are not carried out. On the contents of rectification and improvement, Yu Qiuli emphasized five points: 1) to adhere to correct guidance in work in line with the party's general tasks and general objectives and with the requirements for building a modern, regular, and revolutionary army; 2) to ensure that the cadres of the leading organs will become more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent at an earlier period; 3) to make a big improvement in the leading style; 4) to seriously strengthen the ideological and political work; and 5) to be concerned about the well-being of the masses.

The meeting of party rectification office directors of major PLA units began on 18 June. At the meeting the comrades from major PLA units exchanged information on the situation of party rectification and reported on their experience. Central Military Commission Deputy Secretaries General Yang Dezhi and Hong Xuezhi attended today's meeting. Also present at the meeting were Zhang Tingfa, Qin Jiwei, Wang Ping, Xiao Ke, and Song Shilun.

SICHUAN'S YANG RUDAI VIEWS ENTERPRISE POWERS

HK280651 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, Comrade Yang Rudai said when attending a group discussion organized by a Leshan prefectoral delegation on 22 June: When we transfer power to the lower levels, we must transfer it down to the enterprises. Also, we must reward those who make great contributions.

In the course of the discussion, the Renshou delegates mentioned a case in which a nitrogenous fertilizer factory run by (Lingyang) Commune made contracts with several scientific and technical personnel for technological projects. Consequently, the scientific and technical personnel turned the factory's annual losses of 200,000 to 300,000 yuan into an annual profit of 240,000 yuan last year. The factory has reaped a further profit of over 200,000 yuan for the first 5 months of this year. And the factory has awarded them a 25,000 yuan bonus in connection with the contract terms. When the delegates asked how to deal with the case, he replied: This small factory, having emancipated the mind, is giving bonuses to those who have made great contributions. The amount of the bonuses should be large enough to buy several color television sets or to build several new houses.

On the resistance to the implementation of reform, Comrade Yang Rudai said: We must be bold in breaking through the resistance. Regarding the limit of power transfer to the lower level, that is, to the higher of those levels, to the units supervised by the masses, or to the grassroots, we must transfer it to the enterprises. Only when the enterprises really have decisionmaking power can they be enlivened and can their great potential be tapped. Thus, we can strengthen their economic vigor.

YANG RUDAI AT CLOSE OF SICHUAN CPPCC SESSION

HK280531 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The Second Session of the Fifth Sichuan Provincial CPPCC concluded on 27 June, after completing all its agenda. The session passed a resolution calling on the CPPCC, democratic parties, mass organizations, and people of all circles, under the leadership of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, to hold aloft the banner of patriotism, unite as one, and work hard to create a new situation in all work in Sichuan and in united front and CPPCC work, as practical deeds to greet the 35th anniversary of the founding of the state.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, Discipline Inspection Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and government Yang Rudai, Yang Xizong, Jiang Minkuan, Feng Yuanwei, Xu Mengxia, Bai Shangwu, (Huang Qichao), Pei Changhui, Peng Dixian, Liu Yunbo, Liu Xilin, and Liu Chunfu, together with Tian Bao, a member of the Central Committee's Advisory Commission, attended the close of the session.

XIZANG POLITICAL COMMISSAR ANNOUNCES NEW RULES

HK261346 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] Wang Xinquan, political commissar of the Xizang Military District, recently led a working group to inspect a certain regiment. As soon as he arrived at the PLA unit he announced three rules to be observed by all concerned:

1. When he inspects battalions and companies, no regimental leader will be required to accompany him.
2. When he has meals with the cadres and fighters, no extra dishes are required.
3. He will stay with cadres of organs, but will not stay in a hostel.

Political Commissar Wang Xinquan stayed at this regiment for 3 days. He had every meal with the cadres and fighters. On one occasion, a leading comrade of the regiment asked a messhall squad to prepare four dishes for Political Commissar Wang personally. Political Commissar Wang immediately criticized the leader of the regiment in front of everyone.

Concerning his lodging, Political Commissar Wang Xinquan stayed in a simple, crude house together with the working personnel. The bed on which he slept was a temporary one made out of several bricks and planks.

YUNNAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING OPENS

HK270237 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Excerpt] The eighth meeting of the sixth provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opened in the People's Victory Hall, Kunming, this morning. The main agenda of the meeting is to discuss the draft provincial regulations on management or urban construction, and to decide on appointing further members and advisers of the legal, finance and economy, and education, science, culture, and public health committees, and on other appointments and dismissals. Liu Minghui, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the meeting this morning and made a speech.

MILITARY TRANSPORT EXPENSES CUT IN BEIJING

OW241045 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The military representative's office in the Beijing Railway Bureau has carried out a reform measure to cut down transportation expenses by contract. By the end of May, the office had cut military transportation expenses by 1.25 million yuan, which, after taking readjusted transportation expenses into account, was 4.4 times the amount of money saved in the same period of 1983.

After learning of the experiences of various trades in practicing the personal responsibility system, the military representative's office in the Beijing Railway Bureau early this year formulated a measure to award those who cut military transportation expenses and to punish those who fail to do so. According to the conditions of various units in work and in practicing economy, the military representative's office set targets for such units to cut down transportation expenses. At the same time, the office also adopted effective measures to award those who attained their targets and to punish those who failed to do so.

In March of this year, the military representative's office at the (Shuangqiao) railway station was instructed to transport some military materials for the National Defense Science, Technology and Industry Commission and the II Artillery Corps. In the spirit of practicing economy, the military representative at that station, after careful planning, had the military materials transported in one train instead of two trains and had the materials unloaded in two places. Although this meant a lot more work for the military representative, he cut the expenses for transporting these military materials by 160 yuan.

HEBEI'S GAO YANG STUDIES LOCAL INDUSTRIES

OW092353 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0800 GMT 8 Jun 84

[By reporter Peng Zhankui]

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 8 Jun (XINHUA) -- Gao Yang, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, conducted investigations in the rural areas of five counties in Baoding Prefecture in May. He called on the county CPC committees in various counties to earnestly study the issues of running county, town and township-operated industries, keep pace with the new situation faced by all industrial enterprises throughout the country, and try to survive and develop themselves in competition where only the fittest would survive and those who are unfit would be eliminated.

Comrade Gao Yang had conducted an overall investigation of industries and the handicraft industry run by the county, townships and towns in Baoding Prefecture's Li County, Gaoyang County, Zhuoxian County, Xincheng County and Xushui County.

After the investigation, Gao Yang told the secretaries of various county CPC committees in Baoding Prefecture: In running industries at present, the various counties, townships and towns are also faced with the new situation of merging, reorganizing and being eliminated. Therefore, I call for efforts to study issues in this regard. The prefecture and the counties have their own favorable conditions. Efforts must be made to study all the conditions.

He said: In the past, we had said that in running industries, the county CPC Committee must learn how to run the industries. Paying attention to running the industries alone is not enough. The CPC committees in various counties should earnestly study how small-scale industries are being developed, broaden their knowledge and help county, township and town-operated industries grow vigorously.

HEBEI PARTY CADRES RECEIVE COMMENDATIONS

OW250655 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0931 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Shijiazhuang, 23 Jun (XINHUA) -- On 22 June the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee commended 27 outstanding party members who had dedicated their efforts to the program of the four modernizations, worked for the interests of the people, and won glory for the party.

Among the party members receiving commendations were leading cadres who had shown determination to make reforms and to blaze new trails, scientists and technicians who had engaged in painstaking study and worked strenuously and courageously to scale new heights, grassroots cadres who had led the peasants to become well off through hard work peasants who had made positive efforts to develop commodity production, workers who had taken the factories as their homes and worked selflessly with outstanding achievements, and people's teachers and policemen who had performed extraordinary deeds at their ordinary work posts. Their advanced thought and model deeds reflected the salient features of our times, embodied the spirit of reform, and showed the brilliance of the communist ideology.

At the commendation meeting held on 22 June by the Hebei Provincial CPC Committee, First Secretary Gao Yang and other leading comrades of the committee awarded citations to the outstanding party members. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Secretary Xie Feng addressed the meeting. He called on all Communist Party members in the province to emulate the examples of these outstanding party members and play an even better exemplary vanguard role in carrying out the program of the four modernizations and in bringing prosperity to Hebei.

HEBEI LEADERS STRESS ELIMINATING LEFTISM

HK270305 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Excerpt] Zhang Shuguang, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor; Yang Zejiang, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee; and Wang Kedong, adviser to the provincial government, spoke yesterday at a gathering of Chengde prefectural, city, and county CPC Committee secretaries and of leading cadres of prefectural and city organs. They pointed out that Chengde must totally eliminate leftism while carrying out reforms, complete the uncompleted tasks in bringing order out of chaos, and speed up the pace of developing commodity production.

In their speeches, the three leading comrades first affirmed the progress of Chengde in developing commodity production, but noted that it had started a bit late. They analyzed the reasons for this. The main thing was that leftist influences have yet not been eliminated. From the mid-1950's up to the time of the Great Cultural Revolution, Chengde was consistently a major leftist disaster area. Even now, certain leftist things are still manifesting themselves in various forms. There are instances of restricting and striking at specialized households and discriminating against and squeezing out individual entrepreneurs. This has seriously affected the development of commodity production.

The leading comrades therefore particularly stressed: In the process of implementing the Central Document No 1 and carrying out reforms, it is essential to totally eliminate leftism and complete the uncompleted tasks in bringing order out of chaos. This is a special task for Chengde. It is necessary to adopt systematic methods to eliminate leftist influence. Victims of miscarriages of justice dating from the antirightist campaign must be rehabilitated with great fanfare. Erroneous decisions made on people due to the influence of leftism must be completely corrected. Those No 2 documents that are used to interfere with, resist, and assail the No 1 document must be completed amended or even abolished. It is necessary to totally negate the Great Cultural Revolution.

Cadres who are even now still stubbornly blocking and restricting reforms must be removed from leading posts, no matter who or what grade they are, so as to clear the way for developing commodity production.

In their speeches, Comrade Zhang Shuguang and the others pointed out many times that it is necessary to adopt special policies suited to Chengde's characteristics in order to speed up local commodity production.

#### ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL RECTIFICATION SESSION

SK270031 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] Comrade Liu Guiqian presided over the session. Leading comrades including Zhou Hui attended the session.

In his speech, Comrade Bu He said: After a half year's party rectification, regional-level organs made preliminary achievements in it. Bu He said: Conducting economic construction is a key task in party rectification. We should closely link party rectification with the current economic work. Economic work will be promoted through party rectification. The achievements in party rectification should be examined through economic development. We should concentrate on clearing away leftist ideology, eliminating the flabby state, seeking unity of thinking, persistently conducting reform and making corrections and rectification in promoting the development of all undertakings. Our economic work in the first 5 months of this year was the best of all. Strengthening unity is another key task in party rectification. In order to promote unity, we should attach importance to the following work in several fields. 1) We should thoroughly negate the Great Cultural Revolution. 2) We should pay attention to strengthening the unity among the people of all nationalities. 3) We should strengthen the unity between old cadres and new ones in the course of replacing the old by the new.

Consolidating party style is one of the important tasks in party rectification. We have done many works in this regard. 1) We have attended to the typical cases of taking advantage of one's functions to seek private gains and bureaucracy. 2) We have corrected the unhealthy practices of party-member cadres distributing and building houses. 3) We have solved the problems of excess meetings and documents and bureaucratic problems of having no sense of responsibility in greeting the letters the people sent in and telephone complaints. The work of clearing away the three types of persons is proceeding intensively in a well-guided and orderly way.

With regard to the further step for party rectification work, Comrade Bu He said: At present, we should attend to the following tasks for party rectification. 1) We should continue to clear away leftist influence and eliminate the flabby state to promote reform, economic construction and the work in all fields. We should conscientiously study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's government work report, further emancipate our minds, eliminate the influence of leftist ideology, and smash the old ideas and conventions that do not meet the needs of system reform and opening to the outside world. 2) We should firmly attend to rectification and making corrections and resolutely stop the ill practices of committing mistakes in the course of rectification. 3) We should well make comparison and examination. Leading bodies and leading cadres at all units should persist in a high standard, firmly attend to the key problems that prevent the work of creating a new situation, examine the ideology guiding the professional work of their own units and the problems that do not suit the general tasks and goal of the party under the new period. In making comparison and examination, we should persistently concentrate on group examinations among leading bodies, center on examining existing leading bodies and local problems, and stress on examining the problems concerning how to create a new situation. We should aim at upgrading the ideological understanding of party members. In the course of making comparison and examination, we should no exaggerate or form a tendency in which some people can criticize and attack others while some are criticized and attacked. We should form an atmosphere of which the people feel happy and are willing to be honest to the organizations.

4) We should attend to the problems in examining the three types of persons. In order to conduct the examination work smoothly, we should further grasp the following few tasks: 1) We should further strengthen leadership and improve imperfect examination groups. 2) We should strictly tell the difference between the three types of persons and the persons committing serious mistakes. 3) We should persist in the connections of policies. Never should we completely part the examination work in the course of party rectification from the previous work. 4) We should speak less and do more. With regard to the targets that we should examine, all units should pay attention to clearly and correctly make examinations with proofs.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS MEETING ON OPEN-DOOR POLICY

SK260327 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The regional CPC Committee and government recently held a meeting for responsible persons of relevant departments to discuss ways to implement the open door policy. The meeting held that successful reform of systems and implementation of the open door policy are the major tasks in our future economic work. Opening to the outside world is an important policy decision aimed at accelerating our four modernizations. It is a task not only for coastal areas but also for other places throughout the country.

The meeting pointed out that our region had an early start in opening to the outside world after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and achieved certain results. We should note, however, that our pace was not as fast as other provinces and regions and that our ideological understanding lagged behind the development of the situation, our information supply and propaganda were not sufficient and we lacked unified plans.

The meeting held that the tasks of prime importance for opening up a new situation in this work are to eliminate the leftist influence continuously, to break with the outdated rules and regulations and the ideological obstacles of all descriptions, to emancipate the mind, to simplify the administration, to delegate powers to lower levels, to shatter the shackles, to act boldly and to open the door wide.

The meeting stressed that in implementing the open-door policy, we should formulate preferential provisions and put them into effect as soon as possible, simplify all the procedures for examination and approval and raise work efficiency so as to draw more foreign businessmen, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to establish various types of enterprises in our region and to import and utilize foreign funds and advanced equipment on a large scale with an aim to renovate and update the region's existing industrial enterprises, to improve economic results, to develop resources, in particular energy and to modernize agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry.

Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and regional chairman, presided over and addressed the meeting.

NEI MONGGOL REPORTS JAN-MAY ECONOMIC RESULTS

SK260417 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] Conducting party rectification with the focus on economic construction and promoting economic development through party rectification, our region created an unprecedentedly good economic situation in the first 5 months of this year. As calculated by the end of May, the region's industrial output value had reached 3.02 billion yuan, a 4.12-percent increase over the same period of last year, and its revenue 303.08 million yuan, a 29.2-percent increase over the same period of last year. Enterprises also remarkably improved their economic results. The deficits of loss-making enterprises were 2.035 million yuan less than in the corresponding period of last year, and the number of such enterprises was 50 fewer.

The weather was abnormal and the temperature went up rather late this spring in our region. This was very detrimental to spring farming. Thanks to the efforts of all localities in earnestly implementing the CPC Central Committee's 1984 No 1 Document, the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen was greatly aroused. This year's spring farming was the best in the past few years. It was carried out with high speed quality and field corps were growing well. Through the region, 8.829 million head of animals, excluding hogs, were born and 7.847 million head survived; 57,000 head more than in the corresponding 1982 period. The survival rate of young animals was 88.9 percent, 4.5 percent higher than in the same period of last year.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS NEI MONGGOL WORKER FORUM

SK210508 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Implementing the guidelines of conducting rectification and reforms simultaneously, the Propaganda Department of the regional CPC Committee held a forum of theoretical workers of its subordinate organs on 13 and 14 June. Participants conscientiously studied and discussed ways to make theoretical work serve the socialist modernization cause.

The forum was presided over by Wu En, Standing Committee member of the regional CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended and spoke at the forum. He stressed that in addition to serving the four modernizations, the present theoretical work should particularly serve reforms. Comrades on the theoretical front should further eliminate the leftist influence, overcome the weak and lax state of leadership, promote the spirit of daring to explore and studying hard, care for and gear themselves to the needs of reforms, and study ways to support and promote reforms.

Comrades present at the forum pointed out that comrades of the theoretical circles should bear in mind the idea of making theoretical work serve the socialist modernization and reforms, conscientiously study the works of Marx, Lenin, and Mao Zedong in line with the actual situation in the four modernization construction, master Marxist historical viewpoints and methods, gear themselves to the needs of the actual situation, go to the masses to investigate and study practical problems conscientiously, continue to emancipate thinking, and free themselves from the leftist influence, book worshipping, and the shackles of old conventions. The theoretical work departments should conduct reforms, institute all forms of personal responsibility systems as soon as possible, strengthen organizational work and leadership, further organize the theoretical study workers and the propaganda ranks together, integrate theoretical workers with practical workers and natural scientific workers with social scientific workers, and raise the region's theoretical work to a new level.

At the end of the forum, Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out that the act of the Propaganda Department to invite theoretical workers to the forum showed a great improvement in itself. He expressed the hope that theoretical workers will exert themselves, will try their utmost to enable theoretical work to go ahead of practical work, and will enable theories to play a part in guiding practical work.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS FORUM ON URBAN ECONOMIC REFORM

SK260248 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The regional forum on urban economic reform satisfactorily concluded on 23 June. Participants at the forum extensively summed up and exchanged experiences in accelerating the region's urban economic reform and developing the excellent situation and held thorough discussions on these issues. They held that reform should be started with simplified administration, transfer of power to lower levels, and thorough elimination of the big rice pot. They also forwarded some measures for making breakthroughs in the reform.

During the forum, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended the forum to meet with the participants, listen to reports, and give a speech. Qian Fenyong, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, attended and gave guidance to the forum.

The forum held: Our region had an early start in urban economic reform but there were digressions and a waste of time due to numerous reasons. Since the late last year's regional meeting of banner and county CPC Committee secretaries, urban economic reform has been gradually developed in the region. Our reform pace, however, still falls short of the demands of the central authorities and the people's desires because the leftist influence has yet to be eliminated and the binding of outdated ideas is serious.

The forum stressed: We should eradicate leftist influence and overcome flabbiness, explore bravely, and pioneer a road of advance if we are to accelerate the region's reform. We should allow people to experiment and to fail but we should resolutely oppose staying in a rut and refusing to make progress.

At the end of the forum, Comrade Tian Congming, Standing Committee member and secretary general of the regional CPC Committee, spoke to summarize the forum. After summing up the results of the forum and analyzing and reform carried out in our region as well as in other parts of the country, he emphasized the need for proceeding from reality. He pointed out that in a broader sense, reform itself is to make all the systems and management methods incompatible with reality conform to reality.

Speaking on selecting and using reformers, Comrade Tian Congming said: On the one hand, we should boldly use cadres who have a pioneering spirit, refrain from demanding perfection, and support, protect, and encourage them in the reform. On the other hand, cadres who have the vigor for reform should remain clear-headed, persistently proceed from reality in doing everything, and never forget to study. They should take the initiative in winning the support of leading persons at all levels and should also prevent these leading persons from becoming more a hindrance than a help.

Comrade Tian Congming pointed out: People may face some risks in conducting reform. However, major risks can be prevented now because we have the correct leadership of the CPC Central Committee, the support of the masses, positive and negative experiences gained over the long period of time, and the successful experiences in reform gained over the past few years in particular. Conditions are ripe for reform. It is hoped that the people would swing into action and intensify the region's urban economic reform.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI POLICE FORCE PARADE

SK210451 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the large-scale all-army military skill competition and the 1st anniversary of the founding of the Shanxi Provincial Armed Police Force, the provincial Armed Police Force held a grand parade at the 1 May Square of Taiyuan on the morning of 22 May to demonstrate its formation achievements to the provincial and Taiyuan City leaders and the people of Taiyuan City.

Attending the parade were the provincial and Taiyuan City party, government, and Army leaders and some veteran comrades, including Li Ligong, Wang Kewen, Zhang Jianmin, Zhang Changzhen, Lu Gongxun, Zhang Sai, Wu Dacai, Chen Sigong, Ma Guishu, Jiang Yi, Yan Wuhong, Wu Guangtang, Zhu Weihua, Tao Jian, Li Zhenhua, Xu Gongchen, Wang Jiangong, Yue Weifan, Jia Jun, Li Bude, Bu Hongyun, Han Hongbin, Jia Yunbiao, Hu Xiaoqin, Li Zhimin and An Zhifan.

At 0830, the parade began amid the magnificent rendering of the national anthem. Liu Jiuxiang, political commissar of the provincial Armed Police Force, spoke. He said: As an armed force of the party and state and an important tool of the people's democratic dictatorship, the Armed Police Force shoulders arduous tasks of safeguarding security. We must follow the instructions of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission and strive to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize the Armed Police Force.

LI LIGONG ATTENDS SHANXI YOUTH WORKER TEA PARTY

SK210539 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 30 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] On 29 May, the Shanxi Provincial and the Taiyuan City CPC Committees held a tea party for youth workers at the Meishan Conference Hall. Attending were provincial and city leaders, including Li Ligong, Wang Kewen, Zhang Jianmin, Lu Gongxun, Zhang Weiqing, Wu Guangtang, Tong Yun, and Gu Wenbo, and 300 youth workers.

SHANXI'S LI LIGONG EXHORTS STUDENTS TO PROGRESS

SK210725 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 84 p 1

[Excerpt] At 0830 on 27 May, Li Ligong, Zhang Jianmin, Ma Guishu, Chen Sigong, Wu Guangtang, Su Guozhu, Gu Wenbo, Wang Zhongqing, Li Fushan, Li Shuzhen, Ma Manwa, Wang Shiyuan, Wang Zhisheng, and Gao Lijun entered the performance hall of the Taiyuan City Youth Palace together with children. They talked cordially with the children and watched the performance of the "Xiaohongxing Art Troupe."

Li Ligong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, asked questions in detail about the study and other activities of the children and urged the teachers to encourage children to participate in various scientific and technological works, and other intellectual activities as modern science and technology are developing rapidly. He also wrote an inscription for the Dananguan Primary School children, encouraging them to "study well, make progress every day, and strive to be three-good students."

HEILONGJIANG'S LI LIAN VISITS STATE FARM WORKERS

SK250337 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] On 22 June, Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a special trip to the (Xiangyang) farm in the land reclamation area to visit the land reclamation team members of the Beijing, Tianjin, and Harbin villages who worked for 29 years in the great northern wilderness. In August 1955, the 60 members of the [word indistinct] county voluntary land reclamation team, in response to the CPC Central Committee's call urging young people to go to rural areas, to border areas, and where the motherland needed them most and holding high the great land reclamation banner presented by Comrade Hu Yaobang, grew food in the wilderness of Luobei County. After that, more than 1,600 voluntary land reclamation team members from Tianjin, Harbin, Shandong, and Hebei came to Luobei County. They started from scratch and worked arduously and, after 29 years, have built a large mechanized farm with 480,000 mu of cultivated land which can hand over to the state more than 80 million jin of marketable grain a year. Their contributions to the state have become greater and greater.

Comrade Li Lian asked in detail about the living and work conditions of these members. (Wang Qiuying), member of the Beijing team; (Wang Zhiyun), member of the Tianjin team; and (Ma Tuchu), member of the Harbin team; talked about how they grew to maturity in the great northern wilderness. Upon hearing that (Wang Qiuying) has raised 2 cows and 100 chickens since retirement, Li Lian was very pleased and encouraged the members to be not only pioneers of the 1950's but also but also reformers of the 1980's, and continuously make new contributions to the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG ESTABLISHES TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENTS

SK260603 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 84 p 1

[Text] As of 20 May, our province has basically finished the work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments. A total of 73 cities and counties across the province satisfactorily accomplished the task of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments. They established 1,003 township people's governments, accounting for 94.3 percent of the total communes that should carry out the system of separating government administration from commune management. the approval of the provincial government, the province successively set up 74 towns and restored and built 20 townships of national minorities. At the same time, over 13,200 village people's committees were established at production brigades.

Carrying out the work of separating government administration from commune management and establishing township governments is a great event of the rural reform system. Party committees and governments at the prefectural, city, and county levels set up special organizations, organized work teams, and worked out work plans. At the later stage of the township government establishment work, all localities examined and made acceptance tests in line with the standards for examination and acceptance and ensured the quality of the work.

In the course of separating government administration from commune management, the enterprises separated administration work from operation work. Party, administration, and operation organizations attend to their own duties and assume their own responsibilities. Grassroots political power organizations were completed and the construction of leading bodies was enhanced.

HEILONGJIANG MINORITY PARTIES HOLD CONGRESSESDemocratic League Congress Opens

SK250757 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] The Heilongjiang Provincial Democratic League opened its fifth congress at the Friendship Hall in Harbin City this afternoon. Attending the congress were 202 delegates who represent the 1,513 members of the league throughout the province.

(Wang Zhiqian), vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League, presided over the congress, and Fu Shiying, vice chairman of the provincial Democratic League, delivered an opening speech, in which he stated: The congress will focus on discussing the provincial CPC Committee's principle of "two reforms" and "two opens" beneficial to the country and people and studying the open-door policy, and discussing the issue of conducting transformations and the issue of how to offer favorable proposals. It will examine or discuss the work report of the former league committee, map out future tasks, and will elect leading organs. At the congress Chen Junsheng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a congratulatory speech, in which he pointed out: Over the past few years the provincial Democratic League has successfully played its role of an intellectual group with multiple academic aspects by actively joining the consultation and discussion on major issues of political life, economic construction, and the united front work, by helping publicize or implement the policy on intellectuals, and by extensively carrying out scientific and technological advisory activities, and mobilizing talented personnel to support border areas in order to serve the program for building the four modernizations. As of now, 148 members of the provincial Democratic League have been confirmed with a model title or as model teachers by the authorities at all levels and the scientific research results scored by 180 league members have been conferred with the prizes of invention, scientific research, and technology. The 60 members of the provincial Democratic League have brought up 167 postgraduates with master or doctor degrees. More than 150 league members have engaged in academic activities abroad, such as giving lectures and making observation tours in foreign countries. Comrade Chen Junsheng urged the members of the provincial Democratic League to make sustained efforts to bring the strong point and characteristics of intellectuals into full play in order to train more experts and to make more contributions to the province's program of conducting transformation system and technical renovations, and of further developing natural resources and enforcing the open-door policy.

At the congress Wang Jinling, chairman of the provincial Democratic League, entrusted by the fourth league committee, delivered a report entitled: "We Should Be Determined To Carry Out Reform, Boldly Create Something New, and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Work of the Provincial Democratic League".

KMT Congress Begins

SK220424 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The fifth congress of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT opened this afternoon at the Beifang building in Harbin. This congress aims at relaying and implementing the guidelines of the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee, examining and discussing the work report of the fourth provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT.

(Zheng Zizhi), executive chairman of the congress, delivered an opening speech. Comrade Hou Jie made a congratulatory speech on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee.

(Huang Gexian) made the work report of the fourth provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT. In his report he reviewed the achievements scored by the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT in the past 4 years in serving the four modernizations and promoting the unification of the motherland. He said: At present, among the members of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, 73 have been elected deputies to people's congresses or members of CPPCC committees at all levels, and some hold leading positions. They have voluntarily suggested ways and means for the state economic construction and the implementation of various policies and have conducted political consultations and democratic supervision, thus giving full play to the role of party's assistants and serving the party. At the same time, 66 members of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT have been appraised as model laborers and advanced workers. They have often written letters to their relatives and friends in Taiwan; more than 60 of them have written some 600 letters to these relatives and friends. In addition, more than 2,000 letters have been directly (?air-dropped) on Taiwan. This has evoked repercussions in Hong Kong and Taiwan, and formed the situation in which the people on both sides of the strait can communicate with each other even though the Taiwanese authorities reject the exchange of mail. These people have made great efforts to fulfill the task of unifying the country.

#### KMT Congress Ends

SK270354 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The fifth congress of the provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT ended at the Beifang building in Harbin on 26 June. The congress elected the 5th provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, comprised of 32 members including Wang Zhaozhi. The congress unanimously approved the resolution for the work report of the fourth provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT and the resolution for the fifth congress. The congress called on all committee members to accept "Do not forget the spirit of solidarity and militancy and work for rejuvenating China" as a motto, to persist in the four basic principles, and to help the CPC successfully conduct party rectification. Through helping conduct party rectification, committee members will be self-educated, ceaselessly upgrade their understanding about patriotism and socialism, and strive to remold their world outlook. They were urged to advance the superiority and influential power of the Revolutionary Committee of the KMT, and make contributions to realizing the reunification of the motherland through various ways and means. In the course of conducting reform and creating a new situation, they were urged to greet the 35th anniversary of the PRC's founding with new and outstanding successes.

The newly elected fifth provincial Revolutionary Committee of the KMT held the first plenary session this afternoon. Attending the session were 32 members. Through full discussions, they elected 16 Standing Committee members and unanimously elected Wang Zhaozhi chairman, (Zheng Fuzhi), (Wang Dexin), (Deng Xiancheng), (Li Tiexi), (Chen Hongjian), and (Wu Zhe) vice chairmen. (Deng Xiancheng) was concurrently secretary general and (Zhao Jianmin) deputy secretary general.

#### Tea Party Marks Convocations

SK240510 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 23 Jun 84

[Text] The United Front Work Department of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee today held a tea party at the Harbin Youyi Palace to mark the convocation of the congresses of the fifth Heilongjiang Provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee and the fifth Heilongjiang Provincial Democratic League.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission attended the tea party.

On behalf of the Heilongjiang Provincial CPC Committee, Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, extended warm regards and highest respects to all representatives and members to the congresses of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee and the provincial Democratic League. He said: Our provincial democratic parties have actively participated in discussing state and provincial major affairs, assisted our party and government in implementing all policies, conducted part-time educational programs, sponsored technical seminars, rendered consulting service, and carried out work concerning Taiwan. They have done much in this regard.

In his speech Li Jianbai expressed the hope that members of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee and the provincial Democratic League will keep unity in struggle in mind, be determined to make China prosperous, and make new contributions to reform.

An atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed throughout the tea party.

#### Li Lian Meets Members

SK230349 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Jun 84

[Text] On 19 June Li Lian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, met with responsible persons of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee and the provincial Democratic League. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Li Lian wished success to the congresses of the provincial KMT Revolutionary Committee and the provincial Democratic League. In his conversations, Li Lian praised all members of the various democratic parties in the province for their great enthusiasm in serving the four modernizations and their remarkable achievements in contributing to the building of the material and spiritual civilizations.

Li Lian noted: In our province's united front work, we should also conscientiously eliminate the vestiges of leftist thinking. In my opinion, the most important thing that we have failed to do is trust and give the democratic parties a freer hand in their work. [sentence indistinct]. We should solve this problem in the course of party rectification.

Comrade Li Lian said: Over the past few years the provincial CPC Committee has established closer ties with the various democratic parties. As we are all masters of the state, please do not hesitate to ask for help. In the future, we will help you solve any problems and difficulties you come across. We will do a good job in our province's united front work in line with Comrade Deng Yingchao's principles raised at the national CPPCC Committee. Some problems will be discussed by the provincial CPC Committee and some will be discussed by the provincial CPPCC Committee meeting. [sentence indistinct]

#### HEILONGJIANG FORMULATES EDUCATION REGULATIONS

SK280501 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Excerpt] On 22 June, the provincial CPC Committee and government formulated several regulations on strengthening regular education. Efforts were urged to conscientiously take intellectual development as one of the strategic priorities, further strengthen the leadership over regular education, promote the reform of regular education, and raise the quality of regular education.

The regulations called on party committees and governments at all levels to place the regular education work in a position of strategic priority and attend to the educational work as attending to economic work. Party committees and governments at all levels were urged to hold discussion meetings and one regular educational work conference of leaders at all levels annually to discuss and decide key issues on developing and reforming regular education. In line with the principle of enabling educational undertakings to suit the needs of economic development, we should make far-reaching and annual plans for developing regular educational undertakings, successfully handle the relations between the quantity and quality of education, and necessity and possibility of education, and strive to ensure the teaching quality of primary and middle schools. School party organizations should strengthen their leadership over ideological and political work, perfect the ranks of ideological and political work personnel centering on teachers of politics, teachers in charge of classes and CYL cadres, and regularize, institutionalize, and systematicize the ideological and political education.

The regulations set forth: We should take the universalizing of elementary education as a big event and basically accomplish the task for universalizing elementary education across urban and rural areas of the province by 1988. We should enthusiastically restructure secondary education and strive to make the total enrollment in various categories of vocational and technological schools account for 40 percent of the total students at the senior-middle-school level. Each country should set up an agricultural technological senior middle school to train elementary and middle-level technicians to meet the local needs. The regulations stressed: Primary and middle schools across the province should comprehensively implement the party's principles on education and vigorously upgrade the educational quality. While enthusiastically running key schools, we should successfully run primary and middle schools in a planned and comprehensive manners and by stages and in groups.

TELEX OPENS IN JILIN TO TAIWAN, OTHER COUNTRIES

SK250526 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Excerpts] Recently the Changchun City Telecommunication Bureau began telex services in Changchun and Jilin Cities. In addition to opening international telex lines, this telex service also covers the lines to all cities in the country and to Taiwan Province, Hong Kong, and Macao. Since its inception, telex service has been very popular among the large number of consumers. The Changchun No 1 vehicle plant, the Changchun branch of the Chinese People's Bank, the provincial investment company, and 10-odd other consumers have already installed teletypewriters and can directly send messages to pertinent departments in all foreign countries.

JILIN FIRST SECRETARY GIVES RECTIFICATION REPORT

SK260340 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Jun 84

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee held its enlarged meeting from 23 to 24 June. On behalf of the provincial CPC Standing Committee, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu delivered a report on collectively conducting examination and comparison in the course of party rectification, in which he stated: The provincial CPC Committee must change the situation of being excessively conservative, doing things rigidly according to rules and regulations, being satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and making small breakthroughs in conducting transformations.

At the meeting participating comrades held earnest discussions and offered many favorable and critical opinions. The meeting decided to further emancipate minds, do a good job in implementing the "two-reforms" principle, accelerate the pace of enforcing the "three-imports" policy, and increase economic returns in order to fulfill the plan of doubling annual agricultural and industrial total output value within 7 years.

Except for the Standing Committee members of the provincial CPC Committee, attending the meeting were the leading cadres of party members from the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, and from the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, as well as the principal responsible persons of party members from the provincial Higher People's Court, the provincial People's Procuratorate, various departments and commissions under the provincial CPC Committee, and from various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus under the provincial People's Government. Also attending the meeting were principal responsible comrades from various mass organizations and responsible cadres and party members from various cities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture, higher educational institutions, major plants and mines, key enterprises, and from various scientific research units.

At the meeting, on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report introducing the experience gained by the provincial CPC Standing Committee in collectively conducting examination and comparison in the course of party rectification and introducing his personal proposals offered in the course of conducting examination and comparison. In his report Comrade Qiang Xiaochu stated: In conducting examination and comparison in the provincial CPC Committee, Standing Committee members concentrated on examining and summing up the work done in the past 2 years by focusing on the four tasks of party rectification and on the issue of quadrupling annual agricultural and industrial total output value by the end of this century. They affirmed achievements, exposed contradictions, and carried out criticism and self-criticism. They basically unified their thinking concerning a number of important questions and mapped out an initial plan for accelerating the pace of economic construction throughout the province.

In conducting comparison and examination, the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee focused on the following four issues:

1. While fully acknowledging the achievements scored by the province in various fields, the Standing Committee pointed out: The province's economic development has a nature of restoration. We have not brought a fundamental turn for the better in financial and economic aspects. We must continuously emancipate our minds, eliminate the leftist influence, boldly conduct transformations, and accelerate the pace of conducting transformations. Otherwise, our province will not only be unable to advance in the economy but also would have to retreat from the existing status.
2. The Standing Committee found several major problems cropping up in the guiding ideology of work. Over the past 2 years the Standing Committee has made all-out efforts to act in unison with the CPC Central Committee in implementing the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, and the general task and target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress. The problem in this regard is that we have not had sufficient understanding of the new situation and have not been good at integrating the spirit of the central authorities' directives with the province's actual situation and at implementing the spirit in a creative way. The province's work did not meet the need of creating a new situation.

In examining the guiding ideology of party rectification, the problems of conducting transformations and enforcing the open-door policy chiefly are to be excessively conservative, to do things rigidly according to rules and regulations, to be satisfied with the existing state of affairs, and to make small breakthroughs in conducting transformations. We have not eased the restrictive policies that should be relaxed and have not made great progress in conducting transformations and enlivening the economy.

In adopting an attitude towards various enterprises, there was a problem of attaching importance to state enterprises, paying slight attention to collective ones, and of neglecting individually-owned ones. In enforcing the open-door policy, there was also a problem of not emancipating minds and not making a greater breakthrough in work. While grasping current work, we did not take the long-term target into full consideration and did not present a long-term plan suitable to the province's actual situation on science, the economy, and social development. The ideological and political work still did not meet the need of developing the new situation and was not effectively carried out, bringing about a weak situation in fighting spirit.

In implementing the policy on intellectuals, we did not carry out the work effectively, which resulted in underestimating knowledge and looking down on intellectuals in our practical work. In building the two civilizations, our speed in building spiritual civilization was slower than that of building material civilization. Encountering the new historic period, we did not effectively carry out the work of strengthening party construction. The party's three important work styles have not been totally restored. Thus, we were far behind in the demand of achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style. We also failed to effectively carry out the work of blocking the mal-practices of seeking private gains by abusing power and of committing bureaucracy. Leading personnel did not delve into reality in performing their duty. Most of them remained on the surface and a large amount of work remained in vague generalization.

3. The Standing Committee put forward the target and measure of creating a new situation in the province's work. The fighting target of the provincial CPC Committee in regard to developing the economy across the province is to emancipate mines, do a good job in conducting the "two reforms" -- conducting systematic reform and technical renovations -- , accelerate the pace of the "three imports" -- introducing funds, technology, and experts -- , and increase economic returns in order to fulfill the plan of doubling the annual agricultural and industrial total output value within the 7 years. To this end, the Standing Committee put forward the following concrete measures: Efforts should be made to follow the directives central authorities' leading comrades including Hu Yaobang made during their inspection tour of the province and the spirit of the government work report made by Premier Zhao Ziyang in order to further straighten out the guiding ideology of economic work. It is necessary to earnestly implement the 10 temporary provisions issued by the State Council in regard to giving greater autonomy to state enterprises and the 10 measures issued by the provincial CPC Committee in regard to conducting transformations in order to accelerate the pace of conducting reform. Efforts should be made to do a good job in realistically grasping the program of building socialist spiritual civilization and to strengthen the building of the party to ensure the smooth fulfillment of the fighting target set forth by the 12th CPC Congress.

4. Efforts should be made to implement the spirit of conducting transformations in the course of party rectification and to promote production and work while launching the party rectification drive.

At the meeting, participating comrades spoke freely and held earnest discussions on the report made by Comrade Qiang Xiaochu in regard to the comparison and examination conducted by the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and in regard to his personal opinions on work comparison and examination. They held that the attitude adopted by the Standing Committee and Comrade Qiang Xiaochu toward conducting comparison and examination in the course of party rectification is honest, and that the problems exposed by them are accurate, which are totally in conformity with the actual situation. Meanwhile, they put forward some critical proposals. Participating comrades pledged to launch the party rectification drive that can help to bring about further development of the economy and the program of conducting transformations in order to enable the province's work in all fields to achieve new progress.

#### Economic Reform Guidelines

SK270438 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] In order to fulfill the important target of economic development which was set forth by the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee in regard to emancipating minds, doing a good job in conducting the "two reforms," accelerating the pace of the "three imports," and increasing economic returns in order to achieve the plan of doubling the annual agricultural and industrial total output value within 7 years, the enlarged meeting of the provincial CPC Standing Committee stressed that efforts should be made to straighten out further the guiding ideology of economic work.

To this end, the enlarged meeting presented the following six tasks in line with the spirit of the central authorities' directives in regard to enforcing the open-door policy in economic work and conducting transformations in an overall way and by bearing in mind the province's actual situation:

1. Efforts should be made to bring the province's strong point into full play in order to accelerate the pace of developing the economy. The strongest point of our province is agriculture. It cannot, however, provide raw materials for industries and depends on the state purchase of grains. Agriculture should follow the road of developing the fodder industry and processing farm products for export. Agricultural areas should vigorously develop animal husbandry and should turn their grains into meat, eggs, and milk on the spot. They should take their grain and special indigenous products as raw materials in developing the industries of foodstuff, fodder, and medicine and should turn their farm products into industrial ones.

The province's industrial strong point consists of machinery industry with motor vehicle industry at its core, chemical industry, and forest industry. We should vigorously support the No 1 motor vehicle plant in transforming car models and should do a good job in forming complete production and in fostering technical coordination. We should vigorously develop chemical industry and process timber in a thorough and precise manner in order to change gradually the province's economic structure in which raw material supply is a major concern and economic returns are low.

2. Efforts should be made to accelerate the pace of improving urban economic systems. We should ensure that, after conducting transformations, enterprises do not eat from the state common big pot and staff members and workers do not eat from enterprises' common big pot. Responsibility systems should be enforced in urban areas that are full of economic activities in order to combine the duty, right, and profit of producers. Efforts should be made to simplify administration and to give greater autonomy to enterprises to enliven them and commodity circulation.

3. On the basis of readjusting and consolidating existing enterprises, we should shift our work emphasis onto the program of making technical progress.

We should conduct reform as soon as possible among existing enterprises by stages and in groups. We should stress reform on the old backbone enterprises. Meanwhile, efforts should be made to arrange some major projects needed by long-term development in order to reinforce the upcoming forces.

4. Efforts should be made to enforce further the open-door policy for outside provinces and foreign countries and to introduce technology and funds actively from outside provinces and foreign countries. We should not begrudge the expense of introducing experts.

5. Efforts should be made to achieve simultaneous and harmonious development among state, collective, and individual enterprises. We should have a clear-cut stand in supporting collective and individual enterprises. The departments concerned should actively conduct principle and policy guidance among them and give work support to them.

6. Efforts should be made to bring into play the strong point of scientific and technological forces and adopt various effective policies and measures to orient scientific research results on the province's program of developing economic construction. The key to success in this regard lies in doing a good job in conducting reform among scientific research results on the province's program of developing economic construction. The key to success in this regard lies in doing a good job in conducting reform among scientific research systems. We should enforce contracting systems, including compensation for losses with outside provinces and foreign countries, and should sign a contract on various subjects with internal research units. We should change the funds provided by the state for scientific research into that provided by ourselves. Scientific research results that have played a great and important role in production should be commended by giving excellent pay and conditions to the personnel who have achieved these results.

#### JILIN CITY OPENS ITS DOOR TO ENTIRE COUNTRY

SK220426 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Jun 84

[Text] The People's Government of Yanji City, Jilin Province, adopted a decision on 15 June thanks to having earnestly implemented instructions given by Hu Yaobang on his inspection tour of the province and Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture in regard to enforcement of the open-door policy. The city decided to open its door to all localities across the country by allowing state enterprises, collectives, and individuals of various provinces, prefectures, and cities throughout the country to conduct business in Yanji City. To this end, the city put forward the following concrete provisions: Outside units may make an investment in Yanji City or open joint-venture businesses, for which the Yanji City People's Government will provide land and labor forces. Collectives and individuals may open a service business, such as a shop, restaurant of various local specialties, or hostel, in Yanji City; may open freight and passenger transport and renting businesses; and may also build houses in Yanji City for rent or sale. Various construction units may tender a construction bid or sign a contract with Yanji City. Engineering personnel of various localities may apply for a job in Yanji City and various higher educational institutions may sign contracts with Yanji City on technical transfer and guidance and on the development of new products. In building the (Moershan) park in Yanji City, each outside department and individual may tender a bid for the designations of opening a restaurant, hotel, music hall, sports ground, or swimming pool.

#### LIAONING COMMENTARY ON UNSEEN INFLUENCES

SK250520 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Jun 84

[The No 8 station series commentary concerning reform entitled: "We Should Dare To Break Through the Network of Relations in Conducting Transformations"]

[Text] The drive of conducting transformations represents a deepgoing revolution that will encounter one difficulty after another and various obstructions when it advances.

Except for the trammels of the leftist influence and traditional ideas, the other obstruction is the network of relations that does not belong to general out-of-date rules and regulations and is without existing written records. However, the network of relations has taken shape through a long period of erroneous social morale since the Great Cultural Revolution, and is composed of decadent and moribund forces. The manifestation of the network of relations that has hindered the drive of conducting transformations takes all forms. For example, the network of relations was usually angered and made trouble when the children of certain personnel were punished while enforcing award and punishment systems; when some persons who had occupied the best posts by means of personnel backing in enterprises were transferred to their positions while enforcing responsibility systems; and when the work and duties of some persons were readjusted while reorganizing organs and selecting new cadres. As a result, some people interceded and wrote brief informal notes in cases of less importance. As for cases of importance, they even made things difficult, found faults, and directly interfered in supply, production, and sales and in approving personnel appointment, funds, and material supply. Moreover, they took reprisals and framed personnel in charge of conducting transformations by taking advantage of power. Since the pressure and obstruction imposed by the network of relations on the drive of conducting transformation are unwritten and invisible, it will be more difficult to break through it. Fact has shown that a large number of activities favorable to the drive of conducting transformations were overpowered by the network of relations. This further urges us to harbor a necessary idea of breaking through the network of relations.

The network of relations consists of decadent and moribund things. In view of its essence, the network is incompatible with socialist systems. Therefore, the work of thoroughly breaking through the network is also one of our targets in conducting transformations in an overall way. In conducting transformations, we attempt to do away with all decadent and moribund things that have hindered social development and that are unsuitable to socialist systems. In being a reformer, we should clearly discern the inherent weakness of the network of relations and must be confident in breaking through it. Particularly, at present we not only have the definite instruction issued by the central authorities in regard to conducting transformations, but also have powerful experience gained by localities across the country in breaking through the network of relations in the course of party rectification. As a matter of fact, a number of networks have been full of holes after the attack of reform activities. Along with the gradually intensive party rectification work, some persons who have taken advantage of networks cannot help but pull in their horns. This has shown that we have an excellent opportunity to break through the network of relations in various fields. All persons with lofty reforming ideals and supporters of the transformation drive should stand up to justly and forcefully block evil trends and to resolutely and thoroughly break through the network of relations.

In conclusion, we would like to persons persons who have had certain power and have hindered the transformation drive by taking advantage of the network of relations to withdraw their tricks immediately and to drop their relationship theory as soon as possible so as to become the most recent promoters of conducting transformations in the course of party rectification.

GANSU ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT REFORMS MANAGEMENT

HK280437 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] In connection with the actual conditions in which cadres of the Organization Department have to manage a lot of things within a wide management scope and in which party organization departments and party departments at various levels are prevented from giving their initiative full play, the Organization Department of the provincial CPC Committee has, in the course of party rectification, acted boldly to reform the existing cadre management system. After soliciting opinions from various sectors and repeatedly discussing the matter at higher levels, the provincial Organization Department has formulated a proposal for implementing the reform of the cadre management system. Now, the proposal has been approved after discussion by the provincial CPC Committee, and is being carried out throughout the province. In the proposal for implementing the reform of the cadre management system, the provincial Organization Department has put forward four main reform measures.

First, we should reduce the management work of provincial-level cadres. The provincial CPC Committee is responsible for supervising the leading groups at prefectural and bureau levels, cadres at prefectural and bureau levels, county CPC committee secretaries and county magistrates. Other county and grassroots cadres who were formerly supervised by the provincial CPC Committee are now supervised by various city, prefectural, and autonomous prefectural CPC committees, as well as the departments and committees concered of the provincial CPC Committee. Thus, the number of cadres who are directly supervised by the provincial CPC Committee is reduced to about 50 percent.

Second, in addition to the appointment of the party and administrative heads of enterprises and institutions by the upper level, or upon the approval of the upper level after elections in party congresses or workers' congresses, the party and administrative deputy heads should be appointed either by those heads, or upon the approval of the upper level after the deputies have been elected in the congresses. The party committees in enterprises and institutions are responsible for supervising the middle-level cadres. They should appoint or dismiss them in connection with the relevant regulations.

Third, from now on, when promoting or appointing or dismissing a cadre, we must uphold the system in which a party committee will approve the decision of a party committee at the lower level on the appointment of a cadre, after he is democratically recommended by the masses or is recommended by means of an opinion poll, and after he has undergone thorough investigation by the departments in charge of cadre affairs. Otherwise, the party committee at the upper level will not approve the appointment.

Fourth, except for the cadres who are transferred to Lanzhou City and who still follow the stipulated election practice as in the past, the cadres at county level will be transferred among various departments and among organizations at prefectural and bureau levels, upon the approval of the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees, or the responsible departments of the provincial CPC Committee. Hence, the procedure has been simplified, the structure has been streamlined, and efficiency has been enhanced.

GANSU OFFICIALS ATTEND ANTAIRCRAFT RALLY

HK210557 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Jun 84

[Excerpts] A gathering to mark the establishment of the first reserve division of the Lanzhou Antiaircraft Gun Corps was held in the Dongfanghong Square, Lanzhou, this morning. The rally was attende by responsible comrades of the party and government in Gansu and the Lanzhou PLA units Li Ziqi, Zheng Weishan, Tan Youlin, Huang Luobin, Li Dengying, Chen Guangyi, Wang Shitai, Liu Guangpu, (Du Shaosan), (Tian Xihou), (Wu Huaduo), Wu Kejian, Li Qiyang, Nian Dexiang, Wang Haishan, Liu Wenshan, (Zhou Yuechi), (Lu Dongliang), and (Hong Tangchang).

Some 2,600 cadres and fighters of the division, wearing brand-new uniforms, paraded in front of the rostrum. Lanzhou PLA Deputy Commander (Du Shaosan) read out the order on the establishment of the division. The order appointed (Jiang Kewu) commander of Lanzhou Military Subdistrict, as commander of the division, and Lanzhou City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Jintang as political commissar. After the order was read out, Commander Zheng Weishan presented an army banner to the division. Zheng Weishan, Tan Youlin, Li Ziqi, Chen Guangyi, Wang Haishan, and other leading comrades then reviewed the unit.

Lanzhou PLA Political Commissar Tan Youlin and Gansu Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Li Ziqi spoke at the gathering. They warmly greeted the establishment of the reserve division, and urged the commanders and fighters to train hard in military skills, to turn themselves into a strong reserve forces in national defense and a main force on the industrial and agricultural front.

The pass in review began at 0940. Ten infantry detachments, 42 military vehicles, and 6 antiaircraft gun vehicles passed the reviewing stand, headed by the banner of the reserve division.

#### GANSU SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY WORK CONFERENCE HELD

HK200952 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Jun 84

[Excerpts] The provincial scientific and technological work conference held by the provincial CPC Committee and People's Government opened this morning at scientific and technological hall of Jingchuan Nonferrous Metal Company, Jingchuan City. Provincial Vice Governor Liu Shu presided over this morning's conference and delivered an opening speech. Provincial Vice Governor Hou Zongbin delivered a report entitled: "Reform the System, Relax Policies, and Create a New Situation in the Province's Scientific and Technological Work."

Comrade Liu Shu said: This conference is not only a provincial conference on scientific and technological work, but also a conference to sum up and promote the advanced experience of Jingchuan Nonferrous Metal Company.

He continued: The fundamental experience of Jingchuan Nonferrous Metal Company is applicable not only to industrial and mineral enterprises, but also to rural commodity production and overall construction, and to all other fields. The experience is of universal guiding significance to the province's scientific and technological work. We must earnestly study it and let it yield positive results on all fronts of the province.

The main tasks of the conference are: 1) Sum up and exchange experiences of scientific and technological work in all trades of the province and commend and reward advanced collectives and individuals. 2) Discuss a 15-year development plan for the province's science and technology. 3) Discuss a 15-year plan for intellectual exploitation and talent development of the province. 4) Formulate a plan for tackling difficult problems in science and technology in the next 3 years. 5) Discuss a plan for readjusting scientific research organizations in the province.

Jia Zhijie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible comrades from the scientific and technological work leading group of the State Council, the State Scientific and Technological Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology, and the China Nonferrous Metal Industry General Company.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government, provincial Vice Governor Hou Zongbin announced that the province will relax policies on scientific and technological work and will reform the scientific and technological management system in eight aspects so as to unleash the initiative of scientific and technological personnel. The eight aspects are: 1) Those units which invest in technological exploitation and promotion must gradually change the system of receiving administrative fees from the state into the rewarded contract system and widely promote the contract system of scientific research items and technological items. 2) Set up prizes for technological progress. Reward those comrades who make contributions to promoting technological progress and raising economic results. 3) It is necessary to carry out rewarded transference of scientific and technological achievements and rewarded services of technological consultation. 4) Actively import and absorb technologies, management knowledge, funds, and talented people. Selectively support technological innovation items. 5) Preferential loans should be granted. Scientific and technological units may become shareholders and receive bonuses by providing technology. 6) No industrial and commercial taxes and profits should be paid for those newly developed products when they are on trial sale. 7) Encourage scientific research units, universities, and colleges to establish scientific research and production combinations with industrial and mineral enterprises, and especially encourage universities, colleges, and scientific research units and town and township-run enterprises to establish various enterprises of a developmental nature. If funds are needed, loans can be granted in installments. 8) On the problem of exchanging talented people: It is permissible for scientific and technological personnel to be transferred from large cities to small ones, from towns and cities to rural areas, from enterprises owned by the whole people to collective enterprises, and from units where there are more talented people to units where there are fewer talented people.

NORTHWEST CHINA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

HK210625 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 84 p 1

[Report by contributing reporter Huang Wanjin and reporter Liu Yingyi: "Joint Conference on Promoting Economic and Technical Cooperation in Northwest China Concludes"]

[Text] On 10 June, the joint conference on promoting economic and technical cooperation in northwest China concluded in Yinchuan. On the basis of equality and mutual benefit, the participating representatives from Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Qinghai, and Xinjiang have supported each other. They reached agreement on 353 economic and technical projects at the provincial and city levels, worth 15.18 million yuan in all.

In the course of the conference Gansu Province announced 12 specific policies on opening to other provinces. Meanwhile, Ningxia also worked out five preferential treatment agreements with other provinces and cities which cooperate economically and technically with Gansu and Ningxia. Gansu, Ningxia, and Qinghai Provinces (region) have initially decided through discussion that they will raise funds and jointly build a coking plant of 400,000 tons annual production capacity in Ningxia. Qinghai and Xinjiang have expressed their willingness to join Ningxia in expanding the Yinchuan polyester fiber silk mill. Also, the five northwestern provinces (regions) have agreed to strengthen their cooperation in the areas of training qualified personnel and professional training, and to give full play to the role of some 100 existing universities and colleges in the northwest region.

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